





## PUBLISHERS ASK 1920 MAIL RATE

Maine Magazine and Newspaper Men Testify at Augusta Hearing

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 15 (AP)—Representatives of Maine Magazine and Newspaper Men testified before the special joint sub-committee on postal rates, concluding their hearings in New England yesterday, when they heard views of newspaper and magazine publishers and from mail order manufacturers who urged adjustments in the postage rates that went into effect on April 15 last. The committee headed by George H. Moses (R.), of the New Hampshire, adjourned until Monday, when they will meet in Buffalo, N. Y. Representatives of two magazine publishing companies of Augusta said the operation of the zone system of mailing second class matter was seriously affecting their businesses. Urging a return to the flat rate, Fred H. Lord, vice-president of the company which publishes Comfort, a farm and family magazine, said the company had been forced to resort to the re-entry system, or that of shipping their magazines to a central point and mailing them from there.

### Revenue Loss \$400,000

Adoption of this system, John C. Arnold, postmaster at Augusta, said, might mean that Augusta, at one time the second largest post office in the country in respect to the amount of second class matter handled and now ranking among the first six, would become a second class office. Loss of revenue to the Augusta office would approximate \$400,000 annually, he said. The combined circulation of Comfort and three magazines published by the Vickers & Hill Company and one by the Needcraft Publishing Company, totals something more than 3,500,000 a month. In addition most of their advertising is from mail order houses and their subscription campaigns are carried on by mail.

### Using Other Agencies

Maine newspaper publishers urged the committee to return to the 1920 rate on second class matter and to do away with the higher postage for advertising matter than for the news reading columns. The Bangor News, said about 25,000 copies of his paper were sent through the mails daily and of this number only four bags were sent through the post office. The others were wrapped and prepared for mailing in the newspaper office and sent to the station in newspaper trucks. The operation of this mailing room costs \$3000 a year in addition to the postage, he said.

Frank S. Hoy, circulation manager of the Lewiston Sun, said that paper will withdraw about 4000 copies from the mails this winter if the present rates continued in effect. During the summer months, he said, these copies were delivered to newsboys in various towns by trucks, but in the winter they were placed in the mails. Under the new rate, however, he said it would be much cheaper to send them by baggage cars. Other newspapers represented were the Kennebec Journal of Augusta by Charles F. Flint, and the Houlton Times by Charles H. Fogg, their publishers.

## POLICEMAN PURPOSES TO EXPOSE RUM RING

As a result of his removal from office last night by Mayor John E. Walsh of Revere, on charges of procuring liquor sellers, Police Lieutenant Thomas J. O'Hara has announced that he intends to make revelations concerning many persons prominent in Boston, Revere and Chelsea police circles, who he asserts have conspired to bring about his removal. Lieutenant O'Hara was found guilty of neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and detrimental to department discipline, and was specifically charged with accepting money from liquor sellers in exchange for police protection. He has been head of the Revere liquor squad since last March, and was one of those criticized about a month ago by Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney of Suffolk County, when a reform of Revere law enforcement conditions was started.

## VERMONT ESTATE SOLD

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Aug. 15 (Special)—The sale of the mansion on the estate of Theodore N. Vall, formerly president of the American Bell Telephone Company, to P. N. Bean of East Jaffrey, N. H., disposed of the estate.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Employees of the Navy Yard hold picnic at Lake Umbagog. The fund to be devoted to the restoration fund of the "Ironclads." Hand concert at Nantasket Beach from 7 to 9 p. m. Eastern Massachusetts Branch of the Red Cross holds nineteenth annual field day at Dedham. Baseball at Fenway Park, 7:15 p. m. Philadelphia versus Boston.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 5 cents. Printed in U. S. A. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## DELAY IN ARMS CUT IS LAID TO NATIONS' FEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

League members break out elsewhere. In the discussion which became general, it was brought out that military budgets of different nations are not accurate standards for judging relative military strength. A soldier costs the United States nine times as much as a soldier costs Japan, it was brought out. In Sweden, where a sense of security is developed, said Sir Frederick, the former standing army had been abolished, and the Swiss system of a small nucleus army adopted.

### Situation in Kenya Colony

After Lionel Curtis, editor of the Round Table, London, and head of the general committee of the British Commonwealth, had declared that the condition of Kenya and East Africa is the "least satisfactory thing in the British Empire," Thomas J. Jones, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund and chairman for many years of educational work in Africa, explained the situation in Kenya Colony, lying behind the controversy recently arising with regard to its management. In this equatorial colony there is a population of 2,500,000 natives, 36,000 Asiatics and 10,000 Europeans. A total expenditure of agriculture, sanitation and education of \$1,500,000, he says, shows the per capita used for natives is "lamentably less" than that given to Europeans. However, expenditures in Kenya for natives are higher than those in African colonies under other flags. James Henry Billard, also connected with the Phelps Stokes Foundation said the three tasks there for civilizing nations are education for the masses, sanitation, and equitable taxation.

## TAX APPORTIONMENT WILL BE \$13,511,473

Massachusetts Towns and Cities to Share Income Imposts

The apportionment of the income tax levied in Massachusetts this year and which will be distributed among the 35 cities and 364 towns of the Commonwealth to reduce their burden of local taxation has been figured to amount to \$13,511,473. Last year the apportionment was \$13,272,452. This apportionment is made because of the rescinding of the law whereby municipalities were deprived of local levying of taxes on intangible personal property through the enacting of the law providing for the collection of a state income tax. This reimbursement is automatically diminished by 10 per cent each year until 1928, when it will be abolished. The state income tax this year, it is announced, will probably yield \$14,001,544. Last year it was \$13,749,850. The administration expenses this year will amount to about \$491,000 on the income tax and this must be taken from the receipts of the tax. The deduction for the general educational fund will be \$1,634,412.

## NO CAROLINA DRY PROGRESS

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 11 (Special)—The month of July was one of the best for the federal prohibition forces of this State since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment in point of prosecutions and arrests, according to the monthly report issued by A. B. Coltrane, State director from the prohibition office here. Prosecutions totaled 307, while 125 arrests were made. Still and distilleries numbering 176 were seized and 42 still forms were taken. The officers destroyed 1533 gallons of spirits, 137,620 gallons of beer, 1743 gallons of wine, 1188 gallons of mash, 500 gallons of pomace, and 1501 fermenters. Eighteen automobiles valued at \$3375 were seized.

## MRS. KNAPP TO ADDRESS RALLY

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15—Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State of New York, has accepted an invitation to speak at a Republican gathering scheduled to be held at Salem Willows, Mass., on Aug. 25. The invitation was extended Mrs. Knapp by Mrs. Anna Tillinghast, a woman Republican leader in Massachusetts. The coming occasion will be Mrs. Knapp's third speaking engagement in Massachusetts. Some months ago she spoke in Springfield. Later she was guest of honor and principal speaker at the Boston Rotary luncheon.

## THEODORE SCHROEDER VOCAL STUDIOS

Teaching resumes Sept. 7, 1925. A few vacancies available for earnest students. Pierce Bldg., Copley Square—Boston. Pianos Rebuilt, Repaired and Re-Tuned.

## W. DAVIDSON Practical Furrier

Formerly with Martin Bates. Best and Permade made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and new furs bought. Fur garments made to order. 115 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

## Gentlemen's Hats

of Every Description. Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed. HAND, the Hatter. 14 La Grange Street Boston. Rear of Hotel Touraine.

## \$293,600,000 SAVED INDUSTRIES BY SIMPLIFIED PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

during October, to simplify sizes, types and models of shovels, seed nomenclature, and tacks and nails. Other fall meetings will consider simplification of open end drop-forge wrenches, fruit and vegetable can sizes, and aluminum wire. Suggestions made to the division for the possible simplification of variety in other fields are expected to result in preliminary conferences to initiate action in the following fields: Carbon brushes, tool and wood handles, steel coiling equipment, railway shop tools, brass valves and fittings, taps and dies, packing boxes and rods, automobile poppet valves, map weights and sizes, warm air furnaces and warm air registers, stoves, heating and piping supplies, binder board, box board, finished boxes, and tissue paper. A number of the subjects referred to the division for action have been brought to the attention of the American Engineering Standards Committee, to the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Rubber Association of America, these bodies having at their command facilities for technical research and already co-operating in the development of standards and simplifications.

### Granges Show Interest

As indicative of the growing interest on the part of manufacturers in the possible benefits from simplification, the report point out, the work of the division has been pledged the support of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association and the California Manufacturers' Association. More than 7000 masters of grange organizations and 1673 commercial and consumer co-operative associations had their attention brought to possible gains for their members. Educators, too, are finding the work of the division instructive, the report shows, for 40 deans of Y. M. C. A. schools of commerce and business administration have begun studies of the practical results obtained by simplification in commerce and industry. Increased emphasis was laid on the need of the federal government taking advantage of any possible economies through simplified practice, and Brig-Gen. H. C. Brown, chief of the division, has brought to the attention of 91 government purchasing officers the advisability of purchasing simplified lines of goods where possible. There was no let-up in the interest shown by foreign organizations and governments in the progress of the division during the quarter, the report states.

## ACCOUNTANTS PLAN SEPTEMBER MEETING

To Discuss Simplifying Income Tax Levying and Collecting

Accountants of Boston and from other cities throughout New England will attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Accountants in Washington, D. C., Sept. 15 to 18, at which the possibility of simplifying the procedure of levying and collecting the federal income tax will be discussed. Invitations have been extended to government officials and to other authorities on taxation to take part in the discussions. Accountants from all parts of the country who have been studying tax problems for years will make suggestions as to how the way of the business man may be made easier so far as the problem of federal taxation is concerned. Accountants are co-operating with chambers of commerce, trade organizations, banks and public officials in all parts of the country in public affairs and the undertaking. The accountants during the past year have made efforts to reduce business crime and to extend the use of commercial arbitration in the settlement of business disputes. These items were part of the public service work undertaken by the institute. A detailed study is being made of the federal income tax law, as the result of which it is expected that definite recommendations will be laid before Congress as to steps that may be taken to simplify the process of levying and collecting the tax. When the recommendations are ready for

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ANY name and address printed on High Sm. Encl. White Bond Paper. Top copy of sheets and envelopes only. In Dark Blue Ink. Read \$1.00 cash check, stamps or M. O. Outside U. S. Postage paid. Free study and sample. NONANTON PAPER CO. 644 Newbury Ave., Dept. M. Newbury, Mass.

## PERMANENT WAVING \$15.00

For Your Mountain Trip. FREY'S INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED EXPERT. 285 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor. Brookline Phone Asp. 0800.

## Walk-Over "The Ritz"

A new pattern with four straps and corresponding cut-outs. Comfortable and fashionable in Black Kid and Tan Calf.

## Walk-Over Shops

AH-Howe & Sons. 170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St. Roxbury.

## BARCLAY'S BANK TO UNITE EMPIRE

New Financial Amalgamation Announced for Africa

By Cable from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, Aug. 15—A far-reaching bank amalgamation, covering the African continent and the West Indies is announced here by Barclay's Bank, which has absorbed the Anglo-Egyptian Bank operating in Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar, and the National Bank of South Africa with branches throughout South Africa and Mauritius. The new bank represents the first real empire bank, as hitherto British foreign and domestic banking has been generally carried on by separate institutions. The amalgamated banks will operate under the name of Barclay's Bank Dominion Colonial and Overseas, and will have the same major officials as Barclay's Bank. The new institution means security for real banking unity throughout the Empire, and it is hoped that it will foster trade between the various colonies and dominions. It starts with a capital of £10,000,000 and £1,000,000 reserves.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report. Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle northerly winds. Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate northeast and east winds. Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian). Albany 64, Memphis 74, Atlanta 72, Montreal 62, Boston 70, Nantucket 66, Buffalo 68, New Orleans 80, Calgary 50, New York 68, Charleston 78, Philadelphia 74, Chicago 68, Pittsburgh 66, Denver 56, Portland, Ore. 54, Portland, Me. 54, San Francisco 54, Galveston 82, St. Louis 70, Houston 80, St. Paul 64, Helena 52, Seattle 54, Jacksonville 76, Tampa 84, Kansas City 78, Washington 72, Los Angeles 60.

## High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time). Saturday, 9:35 p. m.; Sunday, 10:08 a. m. Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

## C. BOWEN

Trucking Rigging Motor Transportation. Safe and Machinery Moving. 51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Haymarket 220. 28 Shrewsbury St., Worcester, Mass. 216 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

## RUG CLEANING

and Oriental Repairing. Our Watchwords Are—"Courtesy and Service". Adams & Swett, ROXBURY, MASS. Rug Cleaners for 69 Years. Roxbury 9800-9801.

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## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kansas City, Mo. Special Correspondence.

A YOUNG mother was returning to her home after a year's absence in California. Her husband had preceded her and had written that a house had been obtained. Their household goods had been crated and in storage during their absence. She viewed the next week as a busy and somewhat trying one. Some stations out from the city, however, her husband boarded the train and, from his reluctance to discuss his preparations for her arrival, her doubts were confirmed. On arriving, kind friends met their train and took them home. As the car stopped in front of the house the young mother felt a little throb of encouragement, as the outside of the house looked so pretty, so invitingly white. As she stepped to the door every light flashed on, and she walked into a house in beautiful order. Every piece of furniture, every rug, scarf, pot and pan was in place. The vases and bowls were full of flowers. Her rubber apron was hanging on the pantry door and the hot-water tank lighted. And there were the kind friends responsible for this to greet her. After the friends had gone home she began looking around and found another surprise, this time in the refrigerator. Each friend had contributed something for their dinner—a meat loaf, pineapple salad, dressing, pudding and sauce, an apple-sauce cake and a loaf of nut bread, and in the pantry a nice dole of jams and jellies. To the husband a list of groceries had been given, and she had the pantry so completely stocked with everything necessary to start housekeeping. The mother felt she had never known a more touching expression of kindly friendship.

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## HARVARD CLUBS SEE DARTMOUTH

Alumni on Good Will Outing Stop at Hanover on Way to Vermont

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special)—Seventy delegates to the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs convention left Hanover today on the second lap of their pilgrimage to the University of Vermont. Frank J. Sulloway of Concord, vice-president of the federation, led the procession of motorists to Montpelier, Vt., where they were welcomed at the state Capitol by the president of the association, Governor Billings of the Green Mountain State. The Governor was attended by a detachment of the Vermont National Guard whose members served as guides for the Harvard visitors while in the city. From Montpelier the party will proceed, with accretions to their numbers from the Vermont alumni, to Burlington where the federation banquet will be held this evening. Sunday a trip to Lake Champlain and the University of Vermont is planned.

### Welcomed to Dartmouth

In welcoming the Harvard men and their wives to Dartmouth College, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, who spoke at a banquet last night, called attention to the fact that this was the first occasion that Harvard men or the alumni of any college have held a reunion at Dartmouth College. "Harvard has rendered two particular services to all the colleges in America," he added. "Harvard led the way in the organization of higher education in America and also showed us, under the leadership of President Eliot, how to organize our graduate schools into a real university."

Prof. Harry E. Burton, speaking for a group of 18 Harvard men in the Dartmouth faculty, also welcomed the "pilgrimage to Hanover." He called attention to the fact that more than 50 degrees from Harvard are held by the several members of the Dartmouth faculty.

### Intercollegiate Good Will

Prominent among the members of the Harvard party are two former presidents of the federation of Harvard clubs, Howard Corning of Bangor, Me., and Matthew P. Whitall of Worcester, Mass. On the way to Hanover the pilgrimage made a side trip to the Saint Gaudens studio at Cornish, N. H., where Homer Saint Gaudens, son of the artist, entertained the alumni. The object of the pilgrimage, most of whose members are from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, is to promote friendly relations between Harvard and Dartmouth and the University of Vermont, and also to provide a summer outing for the members of the alumni organization. It is said to be the first journey of this kind ever sponsored by an

## FRANCES L. THOMAS

420 Boylston St., Boston. During August, we shall have, each Tuesday, Special One-Day Sales. At considerable reduction from our regular prices.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th

White Linen Corsets, cool and washable, \$6 each. Braesiers, a variety, \$2 and \$3 each.

## Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829. 3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON. There is a great satisfaction in watching a savings account grow by new deposits and interests.

## Start a Savings Account Now

Next Interest Day Aug. 18. Deposits....Over \$21,200,000. Surplus.....Over \$1,672,000. Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%.

## Women's Apparel

Approved Fashions for Fall (Fourth Floor) Dresses

Crepe back Satin Dresses in tailored and dress styles are very smart for Fall wear. Black is the most favored color but is closely rivaled by new plumage shades of Falcon (a dusky gray), Queenbird (a rich purple), Navy and Brown shades.

Distinctive Models at \$45 \$55 \$65 \$75 to \$125

## Coats

High grade Coats showing straight-line effects, semi-tailored styles, flares on the sides and front or the new flare-back models, also Wrap models with new sleeve and shoulder effects. These are in new plumage shades of Cuckoo, Queenbird, Crackle Head, Falcon, Sea Swallow, Manakin, Brown Dove and Black—with collars and cuffs of Beaver, Dyed and Natural Squirrel, Wolf, Fox, Skunk, Kit Fox and Kolinsky.

\$125 to \$195

## R. H. STEARNS CO

BOSTON. Boylston and Arlington Streets.



## NATIONS LINKED IN STUDY PLAN

American and International Groups to Co-operate for Advancement

The American Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, formed recently to collaborate with a similar international committee of the League of Nations, will act as the champion of intellectual workers in the United States. It is announced through the Associated Press.

One of the purposes of the American committee, it was explained, will be to learn the extent of any unfavorable factors which intellectual workers in different professions might encounter, and to suggest methods of relief.

### Copyrights and Patents

As an example, the international group has approved a measure to protect natural science property, basing their action upon the idea that discovery should rank with artistic creation and technical invention, which are protected by copyright and patent. Thus, if some law of natural science were discovered which later was made applicable to an invention, not only would the inventor benefit but also the natural scientist who had discovered the law.

The committee also will study inter-university relations and furnish to the international committee data on courses of study in various universities and the extent to which they are receiving or should receive international recognition.

### International Relations

Methods to establish international relations between natural scientists and steps to facilitate their researches have been started by the international body and the American group will do its share in this respect. Co-operation between libraries of different countries with a view to systematic classification of their contents and a completion of foreign sections by means of exchange is another object.

This committee will be kept in close touch with groups organized along similar lines in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the British Empire, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Rumania, Salvador, Yugoslavia, South Africa, Spain, and Switzerland. Other committees are in process of formation and each of these will report to the international committee which will act, in one sense, as a clearing house for ideas.

## BANKERS REPORT PROSPERITY ERA

Governing Board Ends Two-Day Session at Gloucester

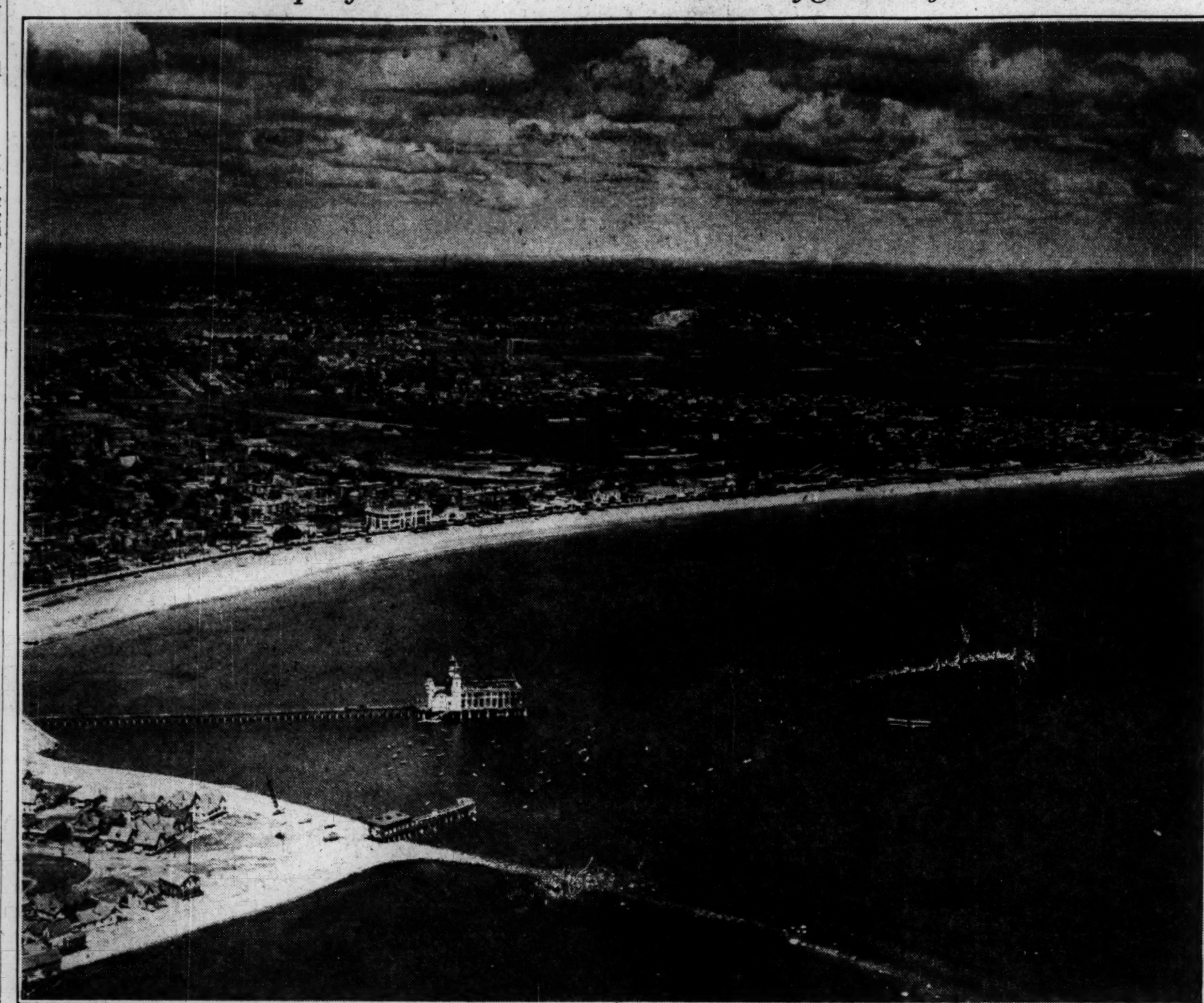
Confidence that industrial and financial conditions throughout the United States are disclosing a sound prosperity and that the trend is distinctly toward increasing stability, was expressed by leading bankers, members of the governing board of the American Bankers' Association of America, which closed its two-day quarterly meeting today at the summer home of John W. Franklin, Eastern Point, Gloucester.

Thomas N. Dwyer of St. Louis, president of the association, said that the trip which he had recently taken through many western states showed a situation especially favorable to crop prospects, he explained, are encouraging, and even in the far northwest, where depression has been felt for several years, there is a conviction that an era of better times is now under way.

The governing meeting yesterday and today was occupied in preparing committee reports for the next annual convention of the association, which will be held in St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 7 to 11. The nominating committee announced the following slate of officers to be offered at the coming session:

President, Ray Morris Brown Bros. & Co., New York; vice-presidents, Arthur H. Gilbert, Spencer, Trask &

## Crescent Sweep of Revere Beach, Summer Playground for Thousands



© Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., New York

SPECIAL arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new airplane pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, New York City. From the air well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, newer buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he views a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

Revere Beach, with its crescent sweep of white sand, is familiar to thousands from the crowded sections of Boston's metropolitan area who swarm out to its cooling shore on

summer days. Only a few, however, rise above its famous midway to gain the bird's-eye view recorded here, whereby the precipitous "Thunderbolt" roller coaster and many gaudy amusement palaces dwindle into insignificance before a widening vista of North Shore and its magnificent cloud-canopied hinterland.

The magic carpet in this case is the mosquito-like commercial seaplane shown at rest off Ocean Pier, and beyond the breakwater. Payment of the requisite fee will send it sputtering and roaring through the surf to soar above the beach. Then for a brief period at so-much-per-minute the accompanying view forms part of the panorama.

On some days bathers literally blacken the strip of sand; on such days the two stretches of boulevard—one at the beach edge, the other visible between the midway and the cycle bowl—are clogged as a rule with motorcars creeping

in parade formation toward Boston or Lynn. Drivers who wish to go through more rapidly on these days do well to seek the inland routes.

Broadway, a direct way from Lynn to Chelsea and Charlestown, borders the farther edge of the salt marsh, which appears in the upper center of the picture. Salem Street, another favorite route, almost parallels it a short way beyond, stretching from Lynn to Malden Square.

Behind the cycle bowl is the Boston & Maine right-of-way curving off toward Malden, Everett and the North Station. Behind the midway and between the two beach boulevards is the narrow-gauge railroad which daily carries thousands of commuters between Boston and Lynn.

Within the thin strip along the horizon, a dozen communities merge into the northern sector of that indefinite region known as "Greater Boston."

town that money is owed to, is no excuse for not paying up. All unpaid taxes after Aug. 22 will be collected by due process of law and I shall start legal action against all such citizens on the Monday following. I mean to have these taxes paid and I am sure that those citizens who settle promptly will think me very delinquent if I do not proceed at once."

MAINE LIME DEPOSIT TO AID POTATO CROP

PORT FAIRFIELD, Me., Aug. 15 (AP)—Discovery of a deposit of millions of tons of nearly pure lime in a swampy tract in the eastern section of this town will prove of incalculable value to the potato industry in Aroostook County, according to prominent potato growers. The discovery was made by Olof O. Nylander of Woodland, who was aided in locating the deposit by the finding of a plant resembling a moss, which when dried crumbles to white ash, the content of which is nearly pure lime. This told Mr. Nylander that underneath was a deposit of lime. The plant, he says, is found in only one other place in the United States—Michigan.

Lime content is necessary to the fertilization of soil for potato growing and because of the high cost of commercial lime, this discovery should prove of great value to the potato farmers of this section.

MONSON TAX RATE RISES

MONSON, Mass., Aug. 15—According to the report of the assessors, the tax of Monson for this year is \$39.60, an increase of \$1.60 over the previous year. The total valuation of property this year will be \$2,960,963, an increase of \$252,652.

## APPLE MARKETERS PLANNING CAMPAIGN

Franklin County Growers Have Formed Association

CHARLEMONT, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—Formation of the Franklin County Apple Growers' Association, to place western Massachusetts apples on the same high quality marketing basis that has been built up by the Nashoba apple men of eastern Massachusetts, was completed here yesterday. Plans were made for advertising western Massachusetts apples on a large scale.

A few Vermont men were present at the farm of Mark Potter, where the meeting took place, and there were also some apple growers from the more southerly counties of Massachusetts.

Paul Alger, assistant to J. A. Putnam, county agent, presided at the meeting. The officers elected are: President, Donald Howe, Ashfield; vice-president, C. P. Peck, Shelburne; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Putnam. A membership committee was formed to canvass the section and obtain members for the new association.

Co-operating with the Greenfield Chamber of Commerce, the association will adopt a novel plan to advertise western Massachusetts apples just before Columbus Day, Oct. 12. Every out-of-town car which passes through Greenfield the Saturday before, will receive a sample of the best apples Franklin County can produce. The chamber has appropriated \$500 for its share of the expense and will provide individual boxes with a few sample apples for each car.

Relays of girls will be stationed at strategic points in Greenfield to distribute the apples. Each box will contain a folder describing the apples and "boosting" the county.

SAUGUS TAXES HIGHER

Utilizing a new statute which permits cities and towns to include their income from fines and other sources in their annual budget, the board of assessors of Saugus prevented a possible increase of \$2 in the 1925 tax rate, which, "announced today, is \$7.85, only 10 cents higher than last year.

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## GOV. FULLER SEEKS METHOD OF CUTTING STATE TAX RATE

Returns From Collectors of Delinquent Bills and Economy on the Part of Cities Necessary to Effect Reduction

What tax reduction may be made by Governor Fuller in Massachusetts in 1926 depends, to a measurable extent, upon the success the various collectors throughout the State are having in their present drive to collect back taxes from the thousands of delinquents, upon the curtailments of expenses by the various municipalities, and whether Henry P. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, will be able to convince the Legislature of the necessity of passing laws which will do away with the necessity of borrowing money in anticipation of taxes.

Governor Fuller said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that he had pressed economy to a point which had come close to straining the relationship between the executive department and the various administrative departments.

The fact that the expenses of the Federal Government have been reduced by \$2,000,000,000 largely through the persistent influence of President Coolidge, has not escaped the watchful eye of Governor Fuller. It is appreciated at the State House that the Governor is as desirous of giving to the people a creditable account of the stewardship with which they have intrusted him, as is the President of the United States, who, but five years ago, was Governor of this State and facing the same problems.

When Mr. Fuller was inaugurated last January, in his first message he dwelt at length upon the fact that while the State's tax appeared high the greater part of it was that which is really collected for the cities and towns and that if the people want their taxes reduced they must start at home to bring about a régime of economy.

It is pointed out by tax students that while the state debt is about \$120,046,000, included in this are bonds issued for improvement in the Metropolitan district of Boston, as follows:

Water system ..... \$44,125,000.00  
Sewerage system ..... 17,164,912.00  
Park system ..... 17,607,242.75  
Cambridge subway ..... 7,701,000.00

These bonds amount to \$86,598,156.75 and are not properly included in the state debt as the state debt is usually understood. It must also be remembered that sinking fund accumulations to pay for these bonds as they mature now total \$36,754,300.81.

These metropolitan charges are not, strictly speaking, state liabilities. About 40 cities and towns, including what is called Greater Boston, are especially and almost solely benefited by these improvements. The other 363 cities and towns of the Commonwealth receive no direct benefit.

Officials who are striving for tax reduction point out that these Metropolitan bonds were issued through the credit of the state to one of the wealthiest districts in this country. The administration in the last three years shows that on Dec. 1, 1921, the state's gross, direct debt was \$52,443,622.54 and on Dec. 1,

1924 it was \$37,914,806.27, reduction of \$14,528,816.27.

Governor Fuller, in discussing his policy of continued retrenchment, said that many ways had been found in the last five years to cut expenses. Much is saved yearly in bills for paper, printing and binding. The commission on administration and finance has inaugurated the system of collective buying and this, too, saves a large amount. More careful operation of power plants also has resulted in a large coal saving.

In 1910, the State tax required a rate of \$1.25 per \$1000. In 1916, this rate was \$1.33; in 1924 it was \$1.43 and then it dropped in 1925 to \$1.33. This reduction is pointed out as tangible proof that "Governor Fuller is tightening the treasury of Massachusetts."

## Y. W. C. A. LISTS FALL COURSES

Schedule Includes Religious Education and French

Courses for the business girl, the leisure woman, the student, and for mixed groups, are announced by the Young Women's Christian Association for the fall term in its education department at the Blue Triangle, 97 Huntington Avenue.

A course for social workers, recreation and church leaders, entitled "The Church at Play," will be directed by Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association; Mrs. Eva Whiting White of the School of Social Work, and Miss Ruth Page Sweet, director of the Y. W. C. A. Blue Triangle Recreation Center.

M. Pierre A. Billard, a native of Blois, France, will conduct classes in French for beginners and advanced students. The Business Women's Council will have classes in religious education given by Mrs. M. E. McDonough and Mrs. E. L. Zeiss. Handicrafts include tile and dye; interior decorating; basketry, pottery; dressmaking and millinery. Miss Irene Eldred will continue as director of the education department. She is assisted by Miss Helen M. Welsh.

## NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATION

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—Diplomas were presented to 18 students of the Hyannis State Normal School, summer session, by Francis A. Bagnall, principal, yesterday. Approximately 500 students were enrolled for courses this year. Brief addresses were made by members of the summer faculty including Ide G. Sargent of Paterson, N. J., and James M. Grainger of the Virginia State Normal School.

## PITTSFIELD WEAVERS STRIKE

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Three hundred weavers employed in woolen mills in Pittsfield have gone out on strike in protest against wage reductions.



An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women

25% Discount

Is Allowed This Month on

FUR COATS

AND—the beautiful thing about this is, that all the Coats are fashioned from the finest pelts obtainable, and are made according to the advance Styles sanctioned by the best-known designers of Fur Garments. We hardly need to tell you this, for many women already know what the name of this Shop stands for—the same assurance of Quality and Reliability that the word "Sterling" gives to the purchaser of Silver.

Advantages

In addition to the liberal 25% discount which is a feature of the August Sale, the extended payment plan allows cash customers to deposit one fourth of the price of a coat after the discount has been deducted, paying the balance when the coat is taken, for we store it without charge if desired. Charge customers need not pay bills for coats purchased during this sale until November.

As For the Furs—

Alaska Seal, Seal-Dyed Muskrat, Natural Muskrat, Silver Muskrat, Summer Ermine, Black Caracul, Siberian Grey Squirrel, Beige Squirrel, Australian Opossum, Raccoon, Beaver, Nutria, American Broadtail, Persian Broadtail, Siberian Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Leopard and Leopard-Cat.

There Is Ample Variety For Varied Tastes

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON



## World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition prosecution, will spend her vacation of three weeks, beginning Aug. 17, on a Chautauqua tour of four New England states, speaking on "Courts, Crooks and the Constitution."

St. Louis (AP)—A brief, attacking the price at which the reorganized Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad has acquired the property of the old Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and holdings of the Utah Fuel Company, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here, appealing from a decision of the federal court of Colorado.

Paris (AP)—The Intransigent says that the leaders the bank employees in the strike, ending its third week in Paris, are "marking time." The paper adds that steps have been taken to convene both chambers of Parliament to consider the situation as the Constitution permits the chambers to be convened, in times of crisis, by demand from a number of deputies.

New York (AP)—The National Better Business Bureau, Inc., supporting the National Violence Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the national movement for truth-in-advertising, has come into formal existence with the election of Lou E. Holland, head of the Holland Engraving Company of Kansas City, Mo., as president.

Rochester, N. Y. (AP)—Value of real and personal property of the University of Rochester was placed at \$32,000,000 in papers filed in the county clerk's office in connection with the sale of land owned by the university.

Toledo (AP)—Resolutions advocating compulsory mark of the United States Constitution in public schools and colleges and approving the efforts of the American Bar Association "to protect the rights of the people as expressed under the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution" were adopted by delegates at the Fraternal Order of Eagles convention.

Lexington, Ky. (AP)—Miss Lela V. Shopes, sister of John T. Shopes, close tutor of the Tennessee anti-evolution law, has signed a contract to teach at the Highland Manor School for Girls at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Arica, Chile (AP)—The Chilean delegation has forwarded to General Pershing a complete plan, rules and regulations governing the registration of voters in the plebiscite to be held in the Tacna-Arica provinces.

Washington (AP)—The general level of wholesale prices for July reached the highest mark since February, 1921, the labor statistics bureau of the Labor Department has reported. The price on 404 commodities rose from 157.4 in June to 159.9 in July or a gain of 1.6 per cent. Farm commodities showed the greatest increases.

## Study Geography From Motorbus

Clark University Students on Two Field Trips Through North Atlantic States

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Two motorbuses filled to capacity have left Clark University for a field trip through the north Atlantic states covering an approximate distance of 1200 miles.

One group led by H. Harris Russell of Worcester, an M. A. in geography at Clark University, will tour the highways of the six New England states.

The second field party will be conducted by Dr. Douglas Clay Ridgely, director of the summer school and associate professor of geography at Clark University. His party will tour the Berkshire Hills and the Hudson River valley.

## UXBRIDGE TO FORCE PAYMENT OF TAXES

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—Vigorous efforts to collect all unpaid taxes are being made by Peter E. Rice, tax collector. He announced that unless all delinquent taxpayers make payments before Aug. 22, action will be started against them. The campaign includes taxes for poll, property and sidewalk assessments.

"There is no excuse," Mr. Rice said, "for the townspeople to be so backward in paying these obligations. Other bills they contract have to be paid and just because it is the

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In this sale you will find the greatest variety, bigger selection than at any other time of the year, except in the similar sale we hold each February.

Furniture bought now will be held by us, if requested, 60 days upon payment of a deposit.

Hundreds of Pieces Marked Down from 10% to 1/2 Price and Less

## AVOCADOS

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Packed from nine to twelve in a box, shipped to any point East of Mississippi, at delivered price of \$4.75; other points, \$4.00 per crate, f. o. b. Miami.

Recipe book included with each shipment of fruit.

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## TOLEDO TO BUY \$330,000 TRACT IN CIVIC PLAN

### Proposed as Site for Federal Building—Park and Street Program

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 15 (Special).

To provide a site for a new federal building, Toledo is moving forward the purchase of a tract of land, for many years a baseball field, in the heart of the new civic center, at a cost of \$330,000. Bonds already have been authorized for this amount. Congress approved the plan of sale of the federal building but failed to appropriate the proceeds for a new building.

The city will ask that the Federal Government place its new home for federal courts, internal revenue, and other departments here on this site. A detailed study of the park development needs of Toledo to support the proposed \$2,000,000 for parks and \$3,000,000 for boulevards provided in the civic development plan to be submitted to voters in November has been prepared by S. P. Germain, welfare director, and presented to the city council. He said:

"Park lands that are not used because they are not equipped for public use are always in danger of encroachment for commercial uses and a serious indictment of any city's policy. Particularly does this apply to our waterfront parks where every feature needs to be improved and equipped so as to be utilized wholly for the recreation and enjoyment of as many people as possible."

### CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN LECTURES ON ARCTIC

#### Explorer Says Lincoln Ellsworth Saved Expedition

By Special Cable

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 15.—Before the royal family and a crowded audience in the National Theater this afternoon, Capt. Roald Amundsen gave his long-awaited stereoscopic lecture on his recent Arctic expedition.

Captain Amundsen characterized the expedition as a North Pole expedition, but one to reconnoiter, preliminary to a planned flight across the Polar regions to Alaska. He recounted the hardships endured and paid a high tribute to the heroism of his companions. He said that Lincoln Ellsworth's saving of Lief Dietrichson and Oskar Omdahl from drowning saved the whole expedition.

Captain Amundsen expressed his gratitude to King Haakon for awarding a medal to Mr. Ellsworth for his noble act. He said that Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen's start from a landing place and his navigation of 850 kilometers through fog straight to the North Cape and Spitzbergen is, and will always be, a great exploit in aviation's history.

### REFUGEES APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

#### Alleviation of Condition of Macedonians Is Aim

SOFIA, July 24 (Special Correspondence).—A telegraphic appeal to the League of Nations has been sent by the officials of the Macedonian refugees, now living in Bulgaria and numbering more than 400,000, most of whom are homeless and without employment. In its appeal the committee says:

"We may be permitted to call attention to the fact that the condition of the Bulgarian population of Macedonia under Greek rule has not been in any way improved, but is constantly growing worse, that the elementary rights of human beings are ignored by the Greek authorities, and that the only method of remedying the situation is that through its own agencies the League of Nations apply the clauses concerning the protection of racial minorities in this case, and that the Athens Government be asked to pledge itself for the performance of its engagements under the protocol of Geneva, signed by it."

"The statement of Greek delegates in the last session of the League of Nations, that the minority in Greece is enjoying the rights belonging to it, is contrary to the facts. This assertion the League of Nations can at any time verify by investigation on the spot. This we beg it to do by its own agencies."

### VICEROY TO RECEIVE BOMBAY MILL OWNERS

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.—The Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, will receive shortly a deputation from the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, who will place before him the present unfavorable outlook of the textile industry in the country and seek relief in the nature of the removal of the cotton excise duty or any other Government relief.

It is generally believed in mill-owning circles that the Government will agree to abolish the excise duty if there is a reduction of the import duty on Lancashire cloth.

### KANSAS WINS FEDERAL AID FOR GOOD ROADS

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Kansas State Highway Commission has been notified by Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, that federal aid aggregating \$1,500,000 has been allotted to Kansas, revoking a previous order that this State would get no federal aid during the present fiscal year. The Department of Agriculture refused to approve federal aid for Kansas when it was found the

last session of the Legislature had made no provision for meeting the State's half of the expense of supervision of federal aid roads under construction.

Ben S. Paulen, Governor, decided to borrow \$88,000 to pay the State's share of the supervision expenses and asked bankers to lend the money. Nearly \$300,000 was offered within two days after the request was made. Mr. Jardine was notified of the action, and he immediately wrote that the State would get its share of federal aid money. Approximately 250 miles of improved roads, mostly transcontinental highways, will be built during the fiscal year, as a result of the approval of federal aid for the State, according to Walter V. Buck, state highway commissioner.

## HUMANITARIANS WATCH RODEO

### Anti-Cruelty Society and Horsemen Will Protect Animals at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Representatives of the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago, including Dr. H. J. Streibert, superintendent, a committee of prominent horsemen of which Wayne Dismore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, is a member, and many others interested in defending animals from cruelty attended the opening of the Chicago round-up and rodeo held at the Municipal Stadium under auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Anti-Rodeo League it had been decided to have representatives present at every performance of the rodeo during its ten-day program here.

Dr. Streibert said in an interview that if any evidence of cruelty to the animals is discovered he will obtain the name of the suspected man or woman and swear out a warrant. Then his organization will assist in prosecution.

With opposition to the rodeo said by many to be unprecedented and unexpected here, the managers of the exhibition are regarded as in a peculiar situation. At the Association of Commerce it was promised that no cruelty would be tolerated. Dr. Streibert said a rodeo promoter is saying that the thrills are what attract the crowd, which is necessary for financial success and others declare that it is the thrills that result in cruelty.

### POWER PLANTS SEEK TO SPLIT TERRITORY

#### Manitoba Companies Propose Plan to Utilities Committee

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence).—An electric power zoning plan dividing the Manitoba field between the Winnipeg Electric Company, and the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, the latter a municipally operated enterprise, has been submitted for consideration to the public utilities committee of the Winnipeg City Council.

The proposal has been the subject of negotiations between engineers representing the two companies for months. In brief, the plan proposes to turn over to the Winnipeg Hydroelectric System all business in the city of Winnipeg, leaving the rest of Manitoba to the Winnipeg Electric Company. The hydro system would take over the private company's lines in the city at a valuation of \$1,400,000, and the company will acquire the hydro properties outside Winnipeg for \$300,000, making the initial cost to the city, \$1,100,000.

There is also a provision in the agreement whereby the hydro would purchase a block of 50,000 horse-power from the Manitoba Power Company, a subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric, in order to supply its increased business in Winnipeg. In addition, the two companies agree to interchange power service case of a breakdown by either company.

### BELGIAN FUNDING PARLEY SUSPENDED

#### American Commissioners to Confer With Mr. Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The debt negotiations between the United States and Belgium have been suspended pending a conference to be held Monday in Plymouth, Vt., between President Coolidge and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, representing the American Debt Commission.

The American commissioners desire to lay the whole situation before Mr. Coolidge prior to a resumption of the discussions with the Belgian commissioners next Tuesday.

Meanwhile the visiting delegation is consulting with its Government by cable, and it is the expectation that both sides will be better equipped to go ahead with the negotiations next week.

There are many points of difference between the two commissions, but there now is a greater show of optimism than there has been for several days.

After the negotiations had adjourned, Floyd Blair, chief of the experts attached to the American commission, met with the experts of the Belgian commission to examine fiscal statements which have been presented.

### FRENCH SOCIALIST EXPELLED

PARIS, Aug. 15 (AP).—The national congress of the Socialist Party has expelled the Deputy, Alexandre Varrenne on account of his acceptance of the appointment to the post of Governor-General of French Indo-China.

### MOTHS

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## The Southern Heavens for September Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

REPORTS concerning the new star found near the end of May are slowly drifting in. In some respects this nova is manifesting remarkable peculiarities even for its peculiar class.

So far as known at time of writing, Nova Pictoris is following the general course of new stars, though its progress has been more leisurely than the ordinary run. It is in no sense an unknown star, for it appears on the Franklin-Adams photographs made in 1914. The great collection of astronomical photographs made by the Harvard Observatory at its various stations shows many images of this star as early as 1890. Usually, a new star exhibits fluctuations in its light long before the outburst, but an examination of more than 100 photographic records in-

thought that they were due to the different characteristics brought out by a collision of two stars. The velocities indicated in this way appear incredible, even when assigned to explosion of gases bursting from the midst. Whatever the nature of the phenomenon giving rise to nova may be, we do know that the results are analogous to an explosion. Nova Persei No. 2 was attended by an outbursting bright nebula, which at first seemed like a wave of luminous matter driven from the scene of the catastrophe. More careful consideration revealed movement equal to the velocity of light. Hence the interpretation became plausible that some dark body had dashed into a dark cloud of cosmic matter, and that the friction produced had sent a flash of light traveling outward in

near the zenith. Pegasus is close at hand, showing the well-known configuration of a stellar square. Cetus stands vertically in the east between Pictoris and Eridanus. The latter is representative of an ancient river. Judging from its winding form, it should be the Meander. In the northeast are Arles and Triangulum accompanying Andromeda.

### The Moon

The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time, for September and October follow: Full moon on Sept. 2 at 7:53 p. m., last quarter on Sept. 10 at 12:12 a. m., new moon on Sept. 18 at 4:12 a. m., first quarter on Sept. 25 at 11:51 a. m., full moon on Oct. 2 at 6:34 a. m., last quarter on Oct. 10 at 6:06 p. m., first quarter on Oct. 17 at 6:38 p. m., and full moon on Oct. 24 at 5:17 p. m.

The moon will be nearest to the earth on Sept. 1, Sept. 29 and Oct. 25; it will be farthest from the earth on Sept. 13 and Oct. 11. During the coming two months will pass the planets in the following order: Uranus on Sept. 3, Oct. 1 and Oct. 28; Neptune on Sept. 15 and Oct. 12;

## A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

At the recent review of the French fleet the most significant fact was that President Doumergue stood upon the deck of the recently completed submarine *Souffleur*. The choice of the ship was symbolic. France is pinning its faith to the submarine, and when the current program is completed will have at least 80 boats of this kind. It is to be observed that no battleships are to be constructed. Indeed, many naval officers believe that France will never lay down another battleship, regarding these immense vessels as relics of the past. They consider that swift light ships, together with submarines and aircraft, must constitute the new navy of France.

As there is no battleship possessed by France which is not at least 10 years old, the navy may properly be said to be entirely devoid of the largest type of craft. It would mark a fine point of dispute to determine whether France's faith in small ships is the result of necessity—there is no money available for battleships—or is the outcome of a genuine naval doctrine.

There is a tendency, which is doubtless inevitable, to make of Marshal Lyautey a scapegoat. When things went wrong in Morocco the Radicals and Socialists and others who had supported the Government looked around for someone to blame. They blamed the man who has spent a lifetime in making modern Morocco. Unquestionably, Lyautey has rather overdone his propaganda and has employed too many artists and writers to paint and describe Morocco and its progress under his wise rule. Even while the war was being prepared, not only French but British newspapers were sending distinguished correspondents to assure us that Morocco was perfectly safe. But after well-deserved laudations—for his administration has really been remarkable—it is rather hard that sections of the French people should turn upon him because he seemed cowardly to have failed. With inadequate means and ingenious methods he achieved a miracle for many years, and it was unfair instantly to raise a clamor for his recall for someone to blame.

He attacked the French line. There seems to be no justification of the accusation that he did not foresee events, nor is there justification for the contrary charge that he prepared and killed the war.

If the conversion loan launched by M. Caillaux is a success, as it appears to be, then the beginnings, not only of a consolidation of the floating debt but of an attempt to fix the franc at a firm figure, will have been secured. In guaranteeing the holders of the new bonds against the depreciation of the franc, the Government practically announced its intention of pegging the franc at 85 to the pound or 20 to the dollar. It is difficult to interpret its action otherwise. At any rate, Frenchmen are already thinking in terms of bonds rather than in terms of francs. Estimates of prices for various goods are given in guaranteed bonds. Workmen are clamoring for wages on the bond standard. There will probably soon be a general movement for the acceptance of this standard value. The bonds will be preferred to the billet unless the billets are also given a definite value based upon the dollar. It may be argued that it is illegal to make prices in other than the legal currency of the country, but if there is a widespread desire to think in terms of bonds it will be difficult to dispel it.

Georges Bonnet, who has played such a conspicuous part in the floating of the loan, is a young and rising politician who has been given an entirely new post. I used to meet him as a contributor to "L'Euvre Nouvelle," which is the best informed and most authoritative weekly review published in Europe. He specialized in financial matters and his articles attracted considerable attention. When M. Painlevé formed his Cabinet, he took him himself the title, not only of Prime Min-

ister but the post of War Minister. In France it is usual for the Prime Minister to hold a specific portfolio. This means, however, that if he is to attend to his departmental duties he will have little time for the control of the Cabinet and the framing of a general line of policy. Therefore Painlevé innovated a post which is a sort of assistant premiership and he appointed Georges Bonnet to it. His duties are to assist and to give assistance to any Minister who may require it. The idea appears to be a good one and it has worked out well.

It is a long time since such means of praise have been poured out upon America. A handful of Americans who had fought in the Great War offered their services in Morocco as aviators. Their services were accepted and since then the newspapers have been full of articles eulogizing them and eulogizing the country which they represent. There can be no doubt that many of these young men are genuinely animated by love of France. Probably there is no other country in the world which can inspire such affection in the foreigner as France. When any danger is supposed to arise, then there are always Americans who rush forward to devote themselves to France. The number of gifts to France from American citizens for all kinds of purposes must be larger than the gifts to any other nation.

A storm is blowing up about the person of General Sarraill who was sent out to take charge of Syria for which the French received a mandate. The French have never been over well received in Syria and a good deal of tact is necessary if the Syrians are to be won over. General Sarraill has allowed himself to interfere with the military man, has shown his Radical sympathies and is well known as an opponent of Roman Catholicism. Now, it is alleged that he has allowed himself to interfere with the judicial and impartial administration of the country submitted to his care, and in antagonizing the Catholics, who have some importance in Syria, has weakened the hold of France in the Near East.

The most formidable personal attacks are made upon him and it is stated that he has been guilty of arbitrary conduct, has shown a dictatorial spirit, has asserted his authority improperly. His friends naturally answer these allegations but the agitation against him does not die down.

Next January the privileges which were accorded to tenants come to an end. It is proposed to extend them to the pound or 20 to the dollar. It is difficult to interpret its action otherwise. At any rate, Frenchmen are already thinking in terms of bonds rather than in terms of francs. Estimates of prices for various goods are given in guaranteed bonds. Workmen are clamoring for wages on the bond standard. There will probably soon be a general movement for the acceptance of this standard value. The bonds will be preferred to the billet unless the billets are also given a definite value based upon the dollar. It may be argued that it is illegal to make prices in other than the legal currency of the country, but if there is a widespread desire to think in terms of bonds it will be difficult to dispel it.

France in the Near East. The most formidable personal attacks are made upon him and it is stated that he has been guilty of arbitrary conduct, has shown a dictatorial spirit, has asserted his authority improperly. His friends naturally answer these allegations but the agitation against him does not die down.

### CHINA IS BUYING WHEAT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Within the

Individual Lunch Plate Something New  
Silver Plated  
GEBELEIN  
SILVERSMITH  
79 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

## The Coward Shoe

that Go Well with Every Costume

Discriminating women of a practical turn of mind will appreciate the authentic style and simplicity of this Smart Coward Pump. In patent leather, varied shades of satin and white canvas, it is suitable for every costume and every summer occasion. With roomy toe and snug heel, the comfort is unusual for so stylish a Pump—but not more unusual than the quality as it is built by Coward!

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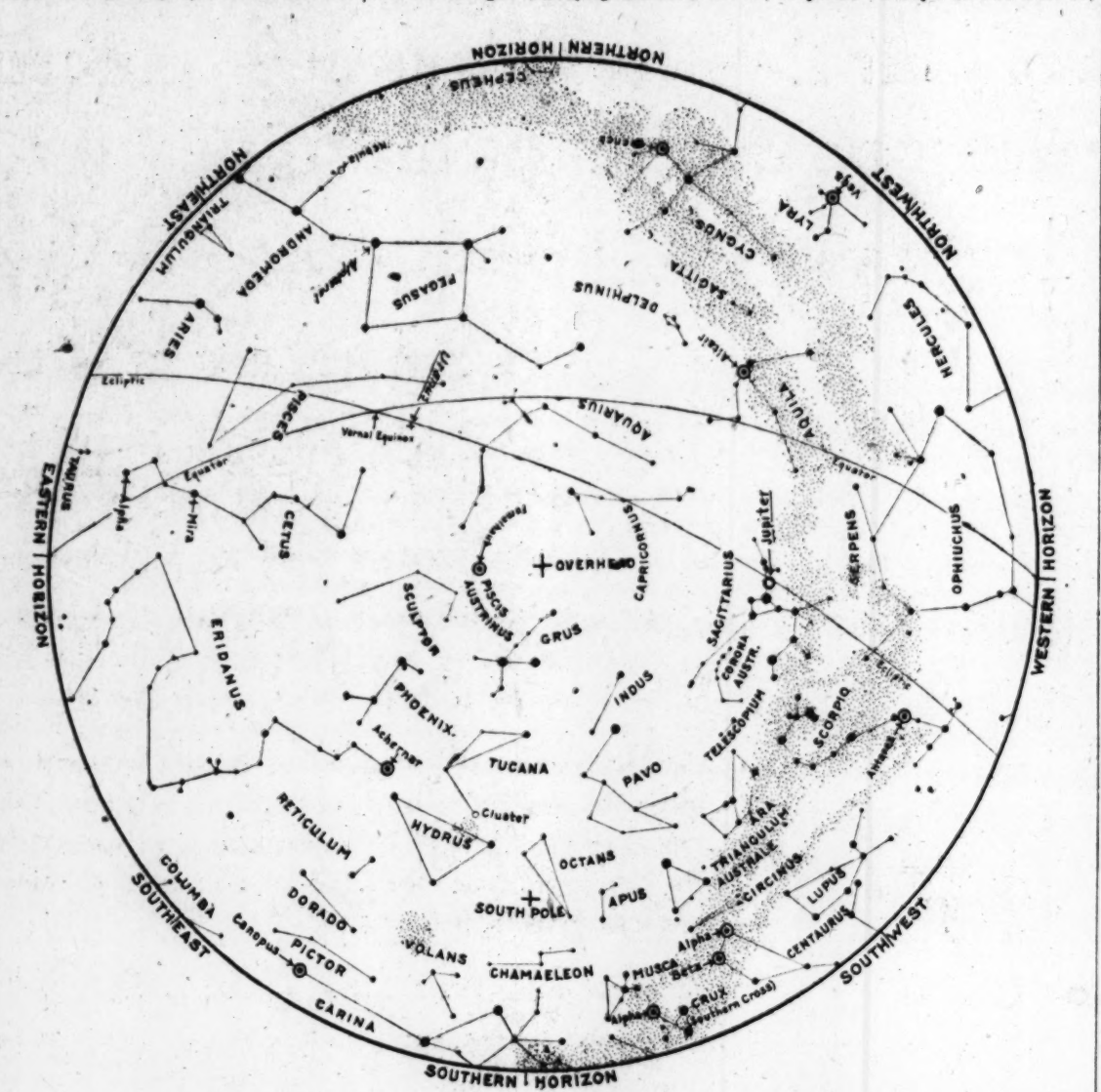
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There is no reason why you should not participate in the profits which are coming to property owners in Miami as the result of the unprecedented growth of this beautiful city of the sub-tropics. Write us for full information about



### The September Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Sept. 6 at 11 p. m., Sept. 22 at 10 p. m., Oct. 7 at 9 p. m., and Oct. 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the direction of the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of the planets are underscored on the map.

displays no variation from a uniform brightness of the eleventh magnitude. This is slightly less than for some other new stars, for example, Nova Aquilae 1915. The so-called "Blaze-Star" of 1886 in Corona, the first nova to be observed with the spectroscopic, rose from the ninth magnitude. When first discovered as a nova, the star in Pictoris was clearly visible as a second-magnitude star. Undoubtedly, the rise to such brightness had been extremely rapid.

### Changing Aspects of the Nova

After its rise, a nova usually fades away with fluctuations to about its original luminosity. These fluctuations seem to be concomitant with spectral changes. The bright nova in Perseus of 1901 was the first one to be observed spectroscopically before the outburst had reached its height. The writer recalls how all members of the staff of the Harvard Observatory were summoned on the evening of a holiday to make the necessary observations. It was in February. Light flakes of snow were falling. These did not blot out the stars, but would have covered the telescope lenses, had not an assistant mounted a step-ladder and brushed them off as fast as they alighted on the glass. The photographs obtained showed a continuous spectrum, crossed by numerous dark lines. The next night bright lines peculiar to nova appeared. The spectrum of Nova Pictoris seems to be more tardy. Nevertheless, it shows the usual bright lines and emission lines. The latter have come and gone, being replaced by the original dark absorption lines. Such changes appear to be indicative of separate flares, something like the successive kindling of a smoldering conflagration. It is a curious fact that the spectral lines of this nova exhibit less shift than usual. Just what causes spectral shifts in a nova spectrum is not determined. At one time it was

circles to illuminate portions of the cloud or nebula previously invisible. All the spectrum photographs being made assiduously by all southern observatories suitably equipped are but cipher telegrams from the lurid center of stellar disaster. When they are eventually decoded, we may obtain light on the conditions involved and perhaps gain an idea of the likelihood or improbability of our sun meeting so dire a contingency.

### The Constellations

At our time of observation, the Milky Way is banding the western sky not far above the horizon. All the bright stars, associated with its delicate structure, are easily found by following the starry stream. Beginning at the south we may see Alpha in the Southern Cross as well as the two brilliant stars, Alpha and Beta, in Centaurus. Then come red Antares and the rich regions of Scorpio and Sagittarius. Next is Altair of the Eagle, and passing over Vega lying low down, we finally reach Deneb of Cygnus. The other first-magnitude stars visible are Pomalhaut, Achernar, and Canopus. The constellation Pictoris, the shield of the new star, is above Canopus. The constellations Grus and Capricornus are directly overhead. Below Grus (the Crane) is the Toucan, flanked on either side by the Phoenix and the Peacock. Near the pole inconspicuous Octans is located. We may discern, in Hydrus, the Small Magellanic Cloud. Lower down is the Large Magellanic Cloud. Both of these are of the nature of independent universes quite outside our galaxy of stellar suns. Aquarius is

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## SUNSET STORIES

### Baby Hippo Visits Hutee Boy

ONE evening when the rest of the hippopotamus herd went foraging, Baby Hippo went to see Hutee Boy. She waddled along at her comical gait till she found the elephants grazing in the densest part of the jungle. Hutee Boy was lying on his back and kicking his heels in the air. He was saying, "Oh me, oh my, what shall I do next? I haven't anything to do."

When he saw Baby Hippo he shouted for joy and told her everything that he had been doing during the vacation. He told her about Gunda, the fine big sentinel, and how he himself was learning to be a sentinel.

Baby Hippo said she wanted to play sentinel, so they went to Mem Saheb and asked her to tell them something to do. Mem Saheb told them they might report to her how many elephants were asleep.

"That will be easy," said Baby Hippo. She ran away through the herd, and it was not long before she came back, ready to report. But Mem Saheb said they must wait till Hutee Boy came back. It was some time before Hutee Boy returned. He was walking slowly and looking about him carefully.

"Eleven! Eleven elephants asleep!" he announced. "Just as many as I have toes on my front feet and one more."

"I saw only one, only one elephant lying down," said Baby Hippo.

"That is right," said Hutee Boy. "One lying down, three leaning

against the trees, and seven standing up."

Baby Hippo wiggled her funny little ears to show that she did not know what he meant. She said, "But only the one lying down was asleep."

"How do you know? Did you look at their eyes?" asked Hutee Boy. "Elephants don't have to lie down to sleep. We can sleep standing, and sometimes we lean against trees. We are very clever."

Baby Hippo was so astonished that she could not say a word. She opened her huge mouth and closed it again without saying anything.

"It is not because we are clever. It is because it is harder for us to lie down than it is for most animals. Show her how we do, dear," said Mem Saheb.

Hutee Boy bent his front legs and his hind legs inward, that is toward each other, so that his front feet were thrust forward and his hind feet pointed backward.

Baby Hippo began to laugh. "You look so funny," she said. "Your hind legs look as if they were leaving you."

Hutee Boy scrambled to his feet. "Well, they are not," he said. "This time the joke was on you, Baby Hippo. You looked at their legs instead of at their eyes to see if they were asleep."

"It surely was," agreed Baby Hippo. "Who ever heard of going to sleep, leaning against a tree? Good-by. I must run home and tell Mother." And away she ran, laughing.

### Progress in the Churches

Elaborate plans are being laid throughout Southern Methodism for the most extensive observance of "Children's Week" ever held. The Associated Press reports. In this continent-wide movement for the religious education of children, Southern Methodists are co-operating with five other Protestant denominations, namely, the Southern Baptists, Southern Presbyterians, Northern Presbyterians, Methodist Episcopalians and United Brethren. "Children's Week" throughout the south is to be observed in October.

For the Universal Conference on Life and Work, which meets at Stockholm in August, the British section has prepared a series of the "Cope" reports in abbreviated form. This condensation has preserved the main substance of the complete reports, with close adherence to the words of the commissioners. These briefer versions (published at sixpence each) are useful for members of study groups and for interesting other people.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at a dinner given in London by the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, said he rejoiced that Christian fellowship was spreading in Europe and throughout the world. Dr. Norwood of the City Temple, said that international friendship would not come along ordinary political lines, but there was an open channel for human understanding along the path of religious faith, and the Alliance was helping to form that public opinion which alone could prevent war.

More than 800 young people are expected in Northfield, Mass., Aug. 17 for the nineteenth annual session of the conference of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Institute which will continue through Aug. 24. In

addition to the usual meetings and discussion groups, courses will be offered in methods of work used by Christian Endeavor Societies. Every delegate is to have the opportunity of attending three such courses in addition to Bible study.

Thirty-six years ago a Kansas Y. M. C. A. started a department especially for high school boys, to which the name of Hi-Y came to be applied. Today there are 2000 Hi-Y's in the United States, with more than 58,000 members, 37,000 of them enrolled in Bible study groups.

A group of University of Wisconsin students are engaged this summer in raising in their home towns \$150,000 for the construction of a new church building near the university campus. The students are members of a congregation unlike any other church body in the United States. They belong to the University Presbyterian Church of Madison, in which no university teachers or townspeople are members.

They elect their own board of elders, board of trustees, pastor, and other officers. They conduct their church activities as do most churches. The membership of the church is now 130. Already the student church members have raised \$50,000 for their proposed church building.

Reporting unparalleled growth in all departments, G. L. Morelock of Nashville, Tenn., executive secretary of the Board of Lay Activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in his report to that body in annual session at Lake Junaluska, N. C., told of progress in organizing Methodist men, activity in assisting in centenary collection campaign, participation in promotion of Methodist young people's convention and increased circulation of the Methodist Layman, the official organ of the board of lay activities, the Associated Press reports.

the narrow gauge of three feet, six inches, and one proposal is that it should be converted to the national gauge of four feet, eight and one-half inches, and carried through to the present railhead in the Northern Territory at Pine Creek. The estimated cost of that work is \$2,500,000.

The other route under discussion and of which a survey is now being made by the Federal authorities, is from Kingoonya, on the East-West line to Alice Springs, and the approximate cost of that undertaking is \$5,000,000—the whole length on the Australian standard gauge. The objection raised in some quarters to building this railway is that a large extent of the country is at present well served by the transcontinental line which goes across the continent from east to west. If that route is to be adopted to link Darwin to the south, it will have to be taken much further west.

### IRRIGATION DISTRICT DEMANDS STATE AID

KELOWNA, B. C., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A resolution declaring that irrigation and other reclamation projects are in the general interests of the public and that a portion of the share of the costs should be borne by the public treasury was adopted at the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association in session here.

This step was taken because taxes in the irrigation districts have increased to the point where farmers claim that they cannot be paid and that they will be forced in many instances to abandon their lands.

D. W. Sutherland, mayor of Kelowna, said that British Columbia is the only part of the North American continent where irrigation projects are not considered for the general benefit of the state.

KNIGHTS VISIT WINNIPEG  
WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Winnipeg was host to a party of more than 500 Knights Templar of the of the United States, who passed through the city on their way home from their convention at Seattle, Wash. The largest party was that of Joseph Warren Commandery of Boston, Mass. There were also delegates from Florida and New Jersey.

### TRANSAUSTRALIA LINE IS ASSURED

State and Federal Government Party Settle Differences of Route

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., July 6 (Special Correspondence)—A Parliamentary party has just concluded an inspection of the alternative routes for the proposed transcontinental railway, from north to south of the continent. This appears to have led to the settlement of a long controversy between the federal and state governments regarding the construction of the line, for it is officially announced that the work will be started this year. This will mean much to Australia, in the development of idle resources in distant places.

Ever since the Northern Territory was transferred by South Australia to the federal authorities in 1911, there has been an agitation for the construction of this great transcontinental road from the top to the bottom of Australia. The railway to Western Australia provides the chain of communication across from east to west, and, indeed, links up the continent from Queensland, right away in the north, to the western state. Thus five states are joined in a continuous line of 4317 miles and the railway through the center will traverse South Australia for a considerable distance, and then enter the Northern Territory, probably by a deviation through New South Wales, and the bottom end of Queensland. The question of route is still a moot one, and has delayed construction for many years.

There is a feeling now that even that delicate and intricate problem can be satisfactorily adjusted as between the states interested. There is already a line from Adelaide to Oodnadatta, which may be said to be at the gateway to Central Australia, for it penetrates for nearly 700 miles into the far north, and makes possible a continuous railway journey in South Australia itself for 1000 miles. This railway, however, is on

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# Music News of the World

## The Bayreuth Festival in 1925

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

WHETHER Bayreuth is or is not a necessary institution is a question which has been disputed for a very long time. For it must be remembered that, however great may be the opposition of Wagner on the part of many modern composers, and however remarkable the art achieved in the meantime, nevertheless the work of Wagner has gained so firm a hold on the repertoire of opera houses all over the world that this alone seems to render Bayreuth superfluous. And the reopening after 10 years of the Festspielhaus in 1924 certainly aroused very mixed feelings.

For myself I must confess that I was more than skeptical as to the present and future of Bayreuth. But when I left it, I could not at any rate deny its present. As regards its future, I dare not prophesy. I fully understand those who declare that Bayreuth has from a certain point of view outlived its time; but I still find some very strong and convincing reasons for its existence.

**Need of Festival Performances**  
Who will, as things are now, deny that Wagner's music drama, though highly appreciated as an important factor in the operatic life of the world, is yet far from being produced as it should be? There is indeed no denying the fact that his work, conceived and destined for festival performance, has undergone all the vicissitudes connected with the hurried production of the average opera house, instead of playing the repertoire that particular part allotted to it by its very nature. The further we get from the starting point of the music drama, the more necessary it is to perform it with all possible care and as it was conceived. We have the choice of two things: either giving up Wagner as part of the repertoire in view of our quicker moving times, or devoting our energies to the task of emphasizing his overwhelming position in the history of art. Since he has not been surpassed, he cannot be given up, he must, therefore, be given through the medium of festival performances.

But how can this be done? There can, of course, be no question of giving back the whole of Wagner's music drama to Bayreuth, though it may be in great need of it. Let us simply remember that there are, in some opera houses, praiseworthy performances of Wagner, though the impression of interminable length can hardly be banished from them. But there is one work at least that attracts special attention and demands to be taken away from the atmosphere of ordinary opera houses.

**"Parsifal" and Bayreuth**  
Those who attended the performance of "Parsifal" in Bayreuth this year could not but desire that it should, for the future, be reserved to this place. It was here that the genius of the festival proved effective in the best sense of the phrase. Every work of Wagner depends for its full realization on causing all that seems opposed to our feeling of congruity to disappear into the background. The whole; but "Parsifal" has no chance of making a deep impression except on the spot where it first saw the light of a stage obviously created for it.

At the very moment when Karl Muck began to lead the invisible orchestra, the atmosphere was there, and it did not leave the hearer until the last scene. His interpretation of "Parsifal," though exemplifying former times, has gained in ideality. The more he has been isolated from the world, which prefers some younger conductors, the more has his inner artistic life developed. It must be said that Wagnerian tradition counts very few musical leaders equal to him and certainly none, so far as "Parsifal" is concerned. The monumental, which does not exclude flexibility of expression, must be called the chief feature of his interpretative style. The veiled sound of the orchestra perfectly agrees with the musical and character of the work.

**Barbara Kemp's Kundry**  
Much may be said and has been said against the stage management. The scenery of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth has indeed not changed since its first performance, in spite of the progress achieved in the meantime in this direction. Well, with all my predilection for what is really valuable in modern art, I cannot and any contradiction between Wagner's music and the glowing colors of the scenery. It would perhaps hinder rather than help the general impression if a modern stage manager took the lead and introduced innovations. At all events they ought to be as moderate as possible.

The Kundry of Barbara Kemp was the highest achievement on the stage. This singer, German in the best sense of the word and never satisfied with what she does, has, after a quite new and really striking aside, achieved a Kundry which is incomparable. Here is a modern style of interpretation perfectly suited to the Bayreuth tradition.

It must be added that Carl Braun was a rather good German, and that the excellent Amfortas and Laurido Melchior, apart from some shortcomings in tone-culture, was an extraordinary Parsifal. Rudolf Watzke made a wonderful Titus.

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rel and the choruses, well prepared by Hugo Ridel, reached a degree of excellence hardly attained before; thus even the most critical were overpowered.

Let us come back to our proposal. I know very well that "Parsifal" is free. The more praiseworthy, therefore, would be the voluntary act of renouncing it in favor of Bayreuth, an act which would, at the same time, be an enormous service to the work itself. For only thus can it be preserved in its purity. In other opera houses it can hardly compete with works produced merely for the entertainment of subscribers. Germany and America are the two countries where Parsifal is included in repertoire.

Phonic texture demands the maximum of sonority.  
It was here, however, that Siegfried Wagner, who, as a conductor, does not appear in Bayreuth, gave evidence of his greater skill as a stage manager. Take, for instance, his building up of the first act, the Prügelszene and the Festspiel; everywhere one found a very keen sense of Wagner's intentions. The way in which both Masters and Apprentices were placed and the genuine festival character preserved in the musical comedy were really striking.

The performance itself, as regards the singers, was in several respects inferior to that of many other German opera houses, and a very incompetent Stolz, Carl Clewing, stood sharply contrasted against an excellent Beckmesser, so that the man who ought to have been easily vanquished by the tenor competitor gained an easy triumph over him. The other characters of the opera reached only a moderate standard, but the chorus was wonderfully trained.

An audience consisting chiefly of Germans, but counting many Americans, filled the Wagner Theater. "Parsifal" was received in perfect silence, as is the custom, whereas "The Mastersingers" met with hearty applause. The "Ring" performances are proceeding under Michael Balling.

On Sept. 3 there will be a memory contest for the children who have an opportunity to show their additional opportunity of winning prizes—how much they have assimilated the operatic accomplishments. It may well be believed that more benefit is done to American art on these Thursday afternoons than by all the dramatic offerings of the series.

**The Ravinia Park Opera Season**

By FELIX BOROWSKI  
Chicago, Aug. 10  
GLADNESS fills the hearts of the functionaries who guide the destinies of Ravinia. It is not, at that delectable resort, as it is in other places where operas are given in weather fair or foul. A falling barometer is a depressing phenomenon at Ravinia, for cold and rain bring an empty house. It is permissible to call the open-air pavilion in Mr. Eckstein's park a "house."

But this season the weather could scarcely have been better if the impresario had ordered it himself. Since Ravinia opened June 25 something like a score of operas have been presented there. The repertoire has been admirably varied. For it has included "L'Amore del Tre Re" (given twice), "Martha" (three times), "Aida" (two), "The Barber of Seville" (three), "Madam Butterfly" (two), "Manon" (three), "Romeo and Juliet" (two), "L'Elisir d'Amore" (one), "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" (two), "Il Trovatore" (two), "The Tales of Hoffmann" (one), "Faust" (one), "Samson and Dalila" (two), "Rigoletto" (two), "La Juive" (one), "La Traviata" (one) and "Fedora" (one). Nor does this comprise the extent of Mr. Eckstein's ambitions as a program maker. By the time this article is put into print Verdi's "Masked

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of the Chicago Civic Opera and those of the Metropolitan Opera of New York, and it is certain that the results, which have been achieved by the singers have been such as to make the little stage at Ravinia one of the most notable of the stages of the world.

From the Auditorium, Chicago, there have appeared at the north shore resort Rosa Raisa, Tito Schipa, Giacomo Rimini, Desiré Defrere, Florence Macbeth, Vittorio Treviani, Virgilio Lazzari; from New York there came to Ravinia Lucresia Bori, Elvira Hidalgo, Giovanni Martinelli, Giuseppe Danieles, Mario Chamlee, Armand Tokaty, Ina Bourkays, Leon Rothler, Mario Basola, Marie Sundell, Gennaro Papi and Louis Hasselmann, who respectively have conducted the Italian and the French branches of the repertoire, have been sagacious in their choice of singers for the casts. One could scarcely imagine a more notable selection of singers for Massenet's "Manon" than Miss Bori, Tito Schipa, Leon Rothler, and Desiré Defrere, who interpreted that composition at Ravinia last month. Or, to take at random another cast, what impressive or his public could desire a more brilliant trio for "L'Amore del Tre Re" than Miss Bori, Mr. Martinelli, and Mr. Lazzari?

**Orchestral Concerts**  
It is one of the signs and symbols of the supremacy of dramatic music that the reviewers who have been unremitting in their attendance on Mr. Eckstein's operas have turned not much more than an indifferent ear upon his concerts. Yet the orchestral performances at Ravinia have been notable features of the season and have drawn enthusiastic multitudes when, on Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings, they have been given there.

Mr. DeLamar, who has conducted the concerts, has been eminently successful not only in choosing music for his programs that appeals to people whose artistic digestion—in the summer at least—requires fare that is light as well as wholesome, but in interpreting it with brilliancy and skill. The scheme of art has been varied by the inclusion of soloists, drawn, as to the vocal element, from the "stars" in the operatic personnel and, as to the instrumentalists, from such performers as Jacques Gorodons and Alfred Walenstein, respectively concertmaster and solo violinist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

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being gradually enlarged, but it has already established a reputation throughout Spain and it is beginning to make itself known beyond the Pyrenees.

Urged by the Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke, Ernesto Halffter and a few soloists of his orchestra came to London to give a series of concerts, supported by English instrumentalists. Those concerts made me wish, as they did many others who were there, that we may soon hear the whole orchestra. Halffter successfully conducted "El sombrero de tres picos," "El Amor Brujo," a portion (symphony and final scene) of "Retablo de Maese Pedro."

Manuel de Falla himself was its founder, and gave it its name. "Betica" is the name of the Roman province of which the name of the orchestra is a reminder. The "Betica Orchestra" is therefore synonymous with "Andalusian Orchestra."

As de Falla said in his foreword to the pamphlet of the "Orquesta Betica": "This is not a question of an orchestra arranged for economic purposes; on the contrary, it is an orchestra 'de luxe' since it is composed of instrumentalists who hold the dignity of soloists and must possess the character of the virtuoso and his artistic qualifications."

By the composition of this orchestra, one can see that it is going back to the symphonic tradition of the eighteenth century, when the wind instruments all together were virtually equal in number to the strings. The conductor is, therefore, under the obligation of obtaining not only the exactitude of sonority but all the amplitude of the strings to attain the desired balance.

De Falla's object in forming this orchestra was not only to adapt it to a program of modern works, but to give accurate performances of Haydn's and Mozart's symphonies, of Vivaldi's and Bach's concertos, and of all the works to which the author of "El Amor Brujo" is so ardently attached, although he is (or rather one should say because he is) one of the composers best acquainted with the modern resources of the orchestra.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## In the Shadow of Parnassus

"BUT pray tell me, Croesus," he resumed, "what has come of your responses from the oracle at Delphi? For it is said that Apollo has received much service from you and that everything that you do is done in obedience to him."

"I would it were so, Cyrus," he answered. "But as it is, I have from the very beginning beheld toward Apollo in a way contrary to all that he has advised."

"How so?" asked Cyrus; "please explain; for your statement sounds very strange."

"At first," he answered, "instead of asking the god for the particular favor I needed, I proceeded to put him to the test to see if he could tell the truth. And when even men, if they are gentlemen—to say nothing of a god—discover that they are mis-trusted, they have no love for those who mistrust them."

We were sitting under the descendants of the plane tree that King Agamemnon planted, and Aspasia in her soft voice with its o's like long a's and the personal pronoun I always ah, was reading to me from the Cyropedia of Xenophon. "Ah would it were so, Cyrus," could anything be more delightful? Behind us towered the shining rocks, the Phædrius, the deep cleft between them dry now in the summer heat, but in the rainy season precipitating a torrent which, as we were told, formed a wonderful sight; a thousand feet they rose against that blue sky, and from between them bursts the Castalian fount, that spring of icy water in which the pilgrims leave themselves before consulting the oracle. Now, as we sat there, I idly gazing down into the valley to the south where had once been the center of the chariot races, the Hippodromus, large enough for forty chariots to contend at once, where now the peasant women washed their clothes, using curious oblong tubs with corrugated ends, and leaving their donkeys browsing along the road against the hour of their return. Two children stood before us and observed us with solemn eyes. They held each other's hands, and changed from one foot to another, but they never tired. An older boy who had escorted us up the hill to the Stadium, near by with his brown eyes turning constantly to Aspasia. He was fanning himself with a fig-leaf from one of the many trees which adorn the slope, and each time a comrade approached him with an urgent request to come along he would turn back his head and make the funny little chuckling sound which seems to be the colloquial Greek negative, and emphasized "ne, ne," is the common word for yes. I tried it once, and Aspasia, looking at me in admonition, said, "say 'maiesta.' It is very much better."

A woman at the well laughed, a low laugh, full of quiet mirth. She was wringing out some bit of clothing with strong brown hands. Like

the others she was dressed in black, save one who wore the dullest of grays. Where were the brightly dressed peasants such as one sees in Italy? And there seemed to be no yellow or red patches which match nothing save only in rhyme, as the Italians mend their clothes. Only the national dress is colorful; these garments were but coverings.

Aspasia tugged at my sleeve. "Where are you?" she said chidingly. "I've read pages and pages and you've not heard a word."

"Remembering something from the Memorabilia," I answered mending. "That bit where Socrates exclaims, 'Tell me, Euthydemus, have you ever been to Delphi?' and when he receives an affirmative, 'Then you did notice somewhere on the temple road the inscription "Know Thyself"?"

"There isn't much of the temple now," answered Aspasia in a musing tone, slowly closing the book and placing it beside her. She was thinking of our just finished visit to the Sacred Precinct which wandered up the slope to our right. Clinging her hands around her knees and resting her chin upon them, she gazed upward at me, her eyes full of reflection.

"Splantharus of Corinth built that temple in 513 B. C.," she said, "on the site of one destroyed by fire. And it was only after Theodorus, in 330 A. D., closed the oracle finally that the temple sank into decay, and the Doric columns, all fallen, then the modern Greeks built their village of Castri on this spot, a village which had to be brought up and moved to another site before the excavations could be carried out. The Romans had taken most of the statues."

"Pausanias says Nero carried off three hundred statues of bronze, and yet three hundred were left," she said. "But the best were gone," she said. "Trust the Romans for that." Her eyes turned to the ruins of the gymnasium and Marmaria, and the man who, down there, was picking his way through them, a guide who had been with us in the morning. But like the guide in Anacharsis who was too monotonous to bear because he expatiated on unimportant details, but who showed his patron the necklace of Helen, he might be full of information and yet so dampen our enthusiasm as to spoil our visit. We were the only visitors, so why make our pleasure less by tramping around with a cicerone? "Except the bronze chariot," she went on, "I don't know why they left him, one of a group of horses and boys, a chariot race just ready to start. He dates from 500 B. C. and was dedicated by Polyxenus, who was a brother of the tyrant of Syracuse, Gelon."

The sun was getting low over the hotel which was hidden by a turn in the road beyond the little museum wherein stood the long-robed chariot, his right arm extended as it held the reins, bare feet, hair bound by a fillet, his face stiff, almost without expression; dignified and calm. How mellow and stained the bronze of his making; how flat and white the plaster cast of him which I have seen. Only the beautiful line of his straight-falling robe shows in the copies with any grace.

And the gilt statue of Phryne, went on my lovely companion, "made and dedicated by her lover, Phryne. How Ah would love to see that one."

"She might have posed for it herself," I thought, sitting there with the last reflection from the sun upon her face. Surely Praxiteles and Phidias, Polykleitos, and Apelles, all those masters of sculpture and painting, must have known such women as this."

She broke in suddenly. "Do you know anything of Apollo, the Dorian Apollo, the northern god who had his home at Delphi? He was the athlete god, and his earliest statues were evolved from pillars, like all the first of the Greek figures. The Dorians placed him at Delphi on the way south about one thousand years before Christ, and when they conquered all of the Peloponnese except Arcadia, and I think Arcadia, Delphi became their central shrine to their oracle whose importance—I mean national importance, of course—lasted till the Persian war. Herodotus took advice from the oracle."

The women at the well one by one began to ride away, some east, some west. Dusk had fallen on the road, and the plodding donkeys faded into it and disappeared, leaving a trail of white dust where their feet had passed. We gathered our belongings, the Cyropedia, a purple veil, a large straw hat, a folding drinking-cup, and turned to the west to follow the winding road. Over a sunset nearly gone a crescent moon was sailing, but so slowly we walked that when we finally reached our lodgings the heaven was picked out with stars; the valley and the mountains had turned to ebony, and only that white strip of road stretching behind us told of a path which had carried us back a thousand years. R. L. A.

## Fox's Dingle

Take now a country mood,  
Resolve, I hint—  
Nine Acres away from  
June flowers that fill it,

Spicy sweet-briar bush,  
The uneasy wren  
Fluttering from ash to birch  
And back again.

Milkwort on its low stem,  
Spread hawthorn tree,  
Sunlight patching the wood,  
A live-bound bee. . .

Now over the rough turf  
Bridles go jingle,  
And there's a well-loved pool,  
By Fox's Dingle.

Where Sweetheart, my brown mare,  
Old Glory's daughter,  
May loiter her leather tongue  
In snow-cool water,  
—Robert Graves, in "The Pier Glass."

## Pascoli's Poemetti

Pascoli's most delightful and most successful work is to be found in the idylls of the volumes called Poemetti. . . . These poems are a kind of modern Italian "Georgics," evoking under the same skies and against the same landscape the descendants of those who ploughed or kept bees in the Virgilian poems. His family of peasants are hardly more characterized than the speakers of an eclogue, but as we see the little group about their various tasks, Pascoli's exquisite details, delicate and clear as a Japanese print, reveal anew the lost beauty of a patriarchal world, the vivid sense of . . . stability which inheres in a life that must be built up afresh out of its elements every morning—water drawn, fires laid, meals made ready—and the poetry in each one of these activities that minister so directly to living. From this series of household idylls, which picture everything from the gathering of olives to the boiling of linen, I choose one called "In the House."

. . . In them speaks the fancifulness at his best, and they are a perfect illustration of the author's poetic theory:

As white-armed Rosa set the shutters wide,  
A lark's song hailed her, distant and enkindled.

The church-bell clanged near by to greet the dawn,  
The dog rose, shook the dew off with a yawn;

A hen was clucking. Now the church-bell's tongue  
Fell silent, and she heard the chaff-finch-song.

And through the fields, still tinged with violet,  
The screech of pruning-knife to grindstone set.

All shutters open now, the rustling broom  
Passed sharply, swiftly, up and down the room.

Smoke from the chimney hung on the still air.  
A clatter sounded of the kitchen-ware.

The gold-haired girl was weaving; shuttle flew,  
And warping-ropes and combing-carder too.

The maiden sang, and as she sang there came,  
Twist song and clack of carder, her own name—

"Rosina," someone called. She rose and went  
Into the kitchen, on swift errand bent.

"Daughter," her mother said, "now lift the meal  
While I these tuffs and beads of succory peel,

And fry a sprig of garlic chopped up small,  
And make polenta, good for rich, poor, all!"

Your father'll not get home till curfew-bell.  
You know, with grain, to hurry's always well. . . .

Rosa obeyed the wanted fond command.  
Under the kettle, with her strong white hand,

She laid the wood, and soon its song was heard;  
The sieve between her hands, quick as a bird,

Flew scattering the meal swift to and fro;  
The meal fell softly in a golden snow. . . .

The mother poured a silent rivulet  
Of oil into a pan, the pan then set

Upon the coals; when it began to boil,  
Quick on the herbs she poured the fragrant oil.

The dish full of polenta then Rose took,  
And carried to her father by the brook.

It is not impossible that there are poets who can address only our fancifulness (the child poet in us all). Perhaps Pascoli was one of them.

We have no quarrel with this, since the idyllic is so beautiful and precious a kind of poetry; what we challenge is his erecting his own limitations into a theory, his saying that such, and such only, is poetry. But if he made the naive mistake of building a rule and canon out of that kind of poetry which he chanced to be able to write, we may leave it to the historians of criticism to judge his theories while for lovers of poetry neglect them for his poems.—Ruth Shepard Phelps, in "Italian Silhouettes."

## August Laughs

It is the blazing splendor of August, the fulfillment of summer, the golden age of the year. Like a coronal, the majestic livery of August adorns the fields.

Wild musk with its bright yellow blossoms and mustard weed with its delicate glittering petals mingle with the deeper glimmering tones of the golden rod, creating a flowery El Dorado—a promised land of golden bloom and amber honey.

August colors are a study in yellow.

The fields are the color of the noon-day sun, until the sky glows crimson at evening tide, and casts new hues upon the golden grain, mellow wheat, ripening oats and ripening red top.

All the bright red blossoms of mid-summer have yielded to golden glints shining among green leaves. Laughing blonde flowers everywhere are the natural heirs of the July blooms. They make merry in the lavish August sunshine, whose rays have painted with their own hues the glory of the earth, until it glitters like fragments of the sun descended from the sky.

## At Nahant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The roses of New England dress  
The old gray granite boulders,  
And drape with pink-flushed loveliness  
Their grim, unyielding shoulders.

They watch the sea and a blue  
From dawn to daylight's waning;  
But to their own selfhood are true,  
A natural pink remaining.

Hazel Harper Harris.

## Dawn Sketch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Upon the faintly tinted  
Sky there is boldly printed  
(How should I e'er forget?)  
The ink-sharp silhouette  
Of cherry leaves. They quiver  
In wind which like a river  
With chilly current flows.  
Afar one lone cock crows:  
Sole sound—yet hark!  
A meadow lark.  
His liquid prayer upraising  
In praising.  
The west no more is dark.

Douglas Hurn.

## Pot-Boilers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
"A poem never boiled the pot,"  
The poet said.  
He was a wise man  
With a grey head.  
"Nothing in the pantry,  
Nothing in the pot,  
But a poem on paper  
Is a happy lot.  
For there are other ways," he said,  
"To keep the kettle hot."

Mavis Clare Barnett.

## Religion and Business

At A meeting of the representatives of the Candy Manufacturers Association held in Boston, a notably prosperous business man from the West in a somewhat elaborated address stated that his whole success was due to his religion; and while he did not name the particular faith which he so thoroughly commends, he declared the Golden Rule to be its basis, and said that service to humanity was the only true incentive to business, whether in the consideration of one's customers or employees. The address was loudly applauded, a fact which may be taken as signifying that the business world is awakening to the necessity of putting all its activities upon the basis of worthy service in order to be successful. Success, it is seen, comes to those who through sound motives and the love of service to mankind deserve success.

There is, perhaps, no more hopeful sign of the times than this awakening; and the promotion of this ideal is bound to result in doing away with much of the uncertainty and fear of loss which at times seem so completely to dominate the world of affairs. It is being proved that instead of an impractical idealism, advocating methods wholly impossible of application in business, Christ Jesus in his teachings furnished the one criterion upon which business may be successfully carried on. But, one may protest, it seems that men engaged in distinctly harmful industries make huge profits, while rendering a definite disservice to the public. How is this to be accounted for?

Christian Science is solving this problem for mankind by making clear, first of all, that true success can never result from the promotion of evil. One gathers neither grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. No more does he truly succeed when promoting evil. Success is something vastly more than the making of profit. It is, first of all, promoting the general welfare, the desire for profit being quite subordinated to the main issue; else how can Jesus' familiar saying be true, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you?" Is this teaching true or false? Did Jesus mean what he said? Christian Scientists are answering these questions definitely through demonstration. Jesus meant precisely what he said, and his saying is true. How do we know? Through indubitable testimony of those who have tried and have made business a success by just this process.

Christian Science declares that since God is infinite, ever present

good, the making of that good manifest is the one true business which mankind is entitled to carry on. Therefore the first question to be determined regarding one's business is whether it promotes good in the world. If so, and it is conducted unselfishly in accordance with God's command and the Golden Rule, it will succeed, because it will invoke the infinite power of God, good. So conducted, it cannot fail. But let the men and women of affairs make sure that their activities have these fundamental qualities.

Under the title "Right adjusts the balance" Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 449), "You should practise well what you know, and you will then advance in proportion to your honesty and fidelity,—qualities which insure success in this Science." Here honesty and fidelity are described as being fundamental to success. Honesty surely is nothing less than knowing the right and ordering one's life in accordance therewith. Honesty of purpose, as well as honesty of action, fulfills this requirement. Then fidelity to the right, to Truth, brings the omnipotent power of good into operation to insure success.

Selfishness and dishonesty play no part in this type of demonstration. Christ Jesus, in greater degree than any other, realized the paramount importance of promoting the kingdom of heaven. He devoted the three momentous years of his ministry to the demonstration of the power of God, good, to destroy evil. He proved that good is eternal, paramount; that evil is possessed of neither quality, being merely a belief in the absence of good. Moreover, he proved that good results can come only from right motives and thoughts, and from righteous action. His example stands for all. It is the shining example of the triumph of good over evil in every phase. He was constantly about his Father's business, and that business was to establish good as the only reality.

Characterizing the Master's business and contrasting his method and motives with those of the selfish materialists about him, Mrs. Eddy says on page 51 of Science and Health: "Jesus was unselfish. His spirituality separated him from sensuousness, and caused the selfish materialist to hate him; but it was this spirituality which enabled Jesus to heal the sick, cast out evil, and raise the dead." Apparently, then, if we follow the example of Jesus, we shall endeavor to accomplish the same works; and our success will be in proportion to our demonstration of spiritual truth.

## Crossing the Euphrates

Ever since we left Aintab the path had been falling insensibly towards a purple hollow, far seen in the east. Beyond it interminable brown uplands rolled to the horizon, and all about us stretched stony scrub. Through this we rode hour after hour at that weary foot pace which travelers in such regions know only too well. Anxiously we looked for a glint of water to left or right or before, for between us and those brown slopes ran the fourth river of Paradise; but up to midday and for two hours after noon the arid monotony continued unrelieved. The track seemed to have ceased to fall and even to be taking an upward mid-stream over sunken rocks. It is broke abrupt, as if cut with a giant's hatchet; a sliding arc of brown water gleamed a thousand feet below us—Euphrates at last!

A mighty roar rose up to meet us. The great river was in spate, sweeping round a majestic curve from the north and vanishing on a contrary curve to the south, a further, broader Rhine. It roared six miles an hour between towering banks which had weathered to fantastic pinnacles, and displayed a hundred meters' breadth of turbid flood, boiling in mid-stream over sunken rocks. It is no child's play to cross it at any season, and least of all when the snows are coming down; but cross we must if we were to go north, for on the right bank we should encounter presently a great tributary, unfordable, and without ferry or bridge.

A single boat of strange build was moored to the bank opposite beneath the gardens of a little white town built terrace-wise up the precipice. He hoisted lustily, and one by one a crew leisurely mustered. The boat was manned, shoved off, and whirled away incontinently out of our sight down the seething current. Evidently no more would be seen of her for an hour or more, and we lunched at leisure until a knot of bare-legged Kurds here in sight labouring at a rope's end, and we were bidden follow half a mile up stream. The boat was a primitive craft, nearly flat-bottomed and very broad in the beam, her planks nailed clinkerwise on a spare framework, abhorrent of any symmetry of shape or disposition. Square low bows admitted of the embarkation of horses, and the stern ended in a high poop and anediluvian rudder, which projected its monstrous shaft far into the stream. No instruments of propulsion were visible except two poles, assuredly not for purposes of punting in so deep a river. Our horses had never seen a boat, but being fortunately less imaginative than the steeds of Europe, and somewhat irresponsible to outward impressions, after a fortnight on the hard high road, they came in over the bows without much ado, and were penned up head to tail with a stout bar behind. As the tub took in her load she began to leak ominously, but the crew made little of this, plugging a seam here and there with the end of a turban-cloth, and advised us to stand as high as we could. Now we are ready. Two men seize the poles and two more the tiller, the shore man pays out the rope, everybody shouts, and away we swing down stream, the leakage swishing across and across the horses' hoofs. The

bowmen lug frantically at their bladeless poles, using them as oars and obviously with effect; the men at the rudder work its tail from side to side like a steering-oar, yelling all the while above the screams of the stallions. Round comes the tiller; down duck our heads. We must hang on the gunwale like bats, our toes drawn up out of reach of the plunging horse, but before we had collected ourselves to think about danger we were spinning in a back eddy and brought up with a bump against the Mesopotamian shore—David G. Hogarth, in "The Wandering Scholar."

## When the Lamps Go Out

It is morning on my balcony. It is cool and strangely fresh and dark. I cannot see the time by the spire clock but the hour is half-past two. It is morning, for the man who lights the lamps at dusk is tapping his way down the pavements, snuffing them out, one by one, with a definite click, and hurrying, just as he does in the evening when light is chasing him, for the dawn is very near.

Lamp-lighters are all alike. They are thin men; they stoop a little, and they walk fast. Furthermore they all act in exactly the same way; they take no notice of anyone, they never turn round. If I were a lamp-lighter I would keep on turning to see how well my lamps looked blinking through the blue dusk; I would want to ask anyone I met if they did not think the roads were wonderful pretty directly after the lights came out, and during the moments of uncertainty when, as at the turn of a high tide, a hovering mystery of people, and pauses, and questions, moments when it would seem some new, strange thing is about to appear.

And now it is morning. The man in the sky is snuffing out the stars, stalking like a shadow through the high, gray air, and never looking back. He, too, takes a zig-zag course, a methodical course, choosing first the great lamp of brilliance where it rocks above the trees. The cock on the spire faces the dawn. He would crow if he could; he would flap his golden wings in praise of the morning, very symbolizes the great stillness—the things that are standing rigid, and watching.

From down the road comes a far-away click. The last lamp is out and the man with his long stick disappears around the corner. The trees shake a jackdaw high up into the air, a blue jackdaw with night about its wings. The ivy leaves tremble and shiver against the wall. With a little sigh the day creeps out, down the pavements, and over the wet roofs, dynamic—and yet nothing at all. Why give it a name? Why call it beautiful? Titles steal away the charm. The light has caught the starry jasmine, the clock is chiming the hour—one, two, three—and as if the notes were a signal for a race the sun leaps up, and the moon, glancing over her shoulder, vanishes.

## A Capitol Palm

IN THE grounds about the building of the Capitol in Washington, plant life in order abounds. Along the balustrade near the statue of John Marshall on the west front there are, at intervals, many beautiful verdant palms, of which this is one, caught at the moment of the ever-welcome cooling breeze from the Potomac way. These plants are of immense size, each stem being many feet in length. Their actual size is enhanced by the height of the base, giving one the feeling of true tropical growth.

In the acreage beyond, on all sides may be seen types and specimens of trees from all over the world, each size is enhanced by the height of the base, giving one the feeling of true tropical growth.

## The Cactus in Colorado

The six miles of drab plain were relieved only by the cactus blossoms. These were abundant and beautiful, chiefly of the prickly pear variety, great mats of uncouth, bristling leaves, looking like oblong, green griddle-cakes, made thick and stuck full of pins, points out,—as repellent a plant as is to be found anywhere on the face of the earth; but lo! out of the edge of this thick and unseemly lobe springs a many-leaved chalice of satin sheen, graceful, nay, regal in its poise, in its quiet. No breeze stirs it; no sun wilts it; no other blossom rivals the lustrous transparency of its petals. Of all shades of yellow, from the palest cream color up to the deepest tint of virgin gold; of all shades of pink, from a faint, hardly perceptible blush, to a rose as clear and bright as that in the palm of a baby's hand. Myriads of these, full-blown, half-blown, and in bud, we saw on every rod of the six miles of desolate drab plains which we crossed below Canyon City. As soon as the road turned to the west and entered the foot-hills we began to climb; almost immediately we found ourselves on grand ledges. On these we wound and rose, and wound and rose, tier above tier, tier above tier, as one winds and climbs the tiers of the Coliseum in Rome; from each new ledge a grander outlook to the south and east; the whole wide plain wooded in spaces, with alternating intervals of smooth green fields; Pike's Peak and its range, majestic and snowy, in the northeastern horizon; countless peaks in the north. . . . It fills consciousness with delight almost too full, to look off one minute upon grand mountain summits, . . . see the peaks lost in clouds, and the plains melting into skies; and the next minute to look down on one's pathway and be dazzled by a succession of flowers almost as bewildering as the peaks and the plains.

## Sea Violet

The white violet is scented on its stalk, of the sea-violet, fragile as agate, lies fronting all the wind among the torn shells on the sand-bank.

The greater blue violets flutter on the hill, but who would change for these one root of the white sort?

Violet your grasp is frail on the edge of the sand-hill, but you catch the light—frost, a star edges with its fire. From Collected Poems of "H. D."

## True to His Post

This was the answer that came from the Tutor, the grave man, Adam. "When the armies are set in array, and the battle beginning. Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward should say, I will go to the right, it is there I shall do the best service? There is a great Field-Marshal, my friend, who arrays our battalions; Let us to Providence trust, and abide and work in our stations."

—Arthur Hugh Clough

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 250 South Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; single copies, 5 cents.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:  
Domestic Foreign  
14 pages ..... 2 cents 2 cents  
16 pages ..... 3 cents 3 cents  
18 to 24 pages ..... 4 cents 4 cents  
26 to 30 pages ..... 5 cents 5 cents  
32 pages ..... 6 cents 6 cents  
Remailing to Canada and foreign countries, 1 cent for each 2 or 3, or fraction.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of  
The Christian Science Journal  
Christian Science Sentinel  
The Herald of Christian Science  
The Herald of Christian Science  
Christian Science Quarterly







BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1925

ONTARIO ROAD MAY HAVE BIG	BEARISH NEWS
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**MERGER VALUE**      **WHEAT SELLING**

**Would Make Property  
Asset to Central**

**Foreign and Canadian Crop  
Conditions Much More  
Satisfactory**

NEW YORK, Apr. 15. —

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (Special).—Buiges in wheat the last week met with free selling, causing sharp reactions from the top levels, which approximated the high point on the crop for September. A tight situation ab-

Ostensibly Ontario & Western is now controlled by the

ough the ownership of \$29,160,000, the outstanding is \$58,117,900 common. That stock is pledged with the United States Treasury as partial security for a 10-year loan of \$5,000,000 Oct. 15, 1931. Should New Haven refuse to sell its interest, other investors would be forced to take the same conditions, generally more satisfactory reports from the Canadian northwest, with an official estimate of 375,000,000 bushels put a bearish complexion on the general news.

Although cash wheat prices continued strong relatively in this market with liberal sales of

It was reported that New Haven Thursday refused an offer of \$60 a bushel for its 51 per cent holdings of New York, Ontario & Western. New Haven claimed that the offer was together with large shipments from Chicago, encouraged speculation on the bull side of the September, the main drift of the news was not such as to encourage much public buying. Canadian wheat is expected to be pressing on the market within a short time.

of the Welland Canal, New York  
and Western's business will be  
increased, with consequent gain  
earnings.

Estimates of the world's supply and demand are rather bearish, with Liverpool and Winnipeg much below the parity of American markets. With this condition existing there is extreme caution on the part of the

to a western would give Central a direct connection with the coal at three points on its main line, Cornwall-on-Hudson and at Oneida, N.Y., the latter being Central's line connection with its two northern New York and Montreal

ould also give Central a new shorter route across New State. In times of intense traffic such a route might be used. s unfavorable grades would commend its steady use for business. Oneida is 262.

New York on the Ontario & Western 263 miles  
and 263 on the Central, via

**New Haven's Interest**

Information of the Looze system affects Ontario & Western's owner in much the same way as it does New Haven.

Cash corn stocks are light, but the premium over the December is checking buying. Buying has been largely for short account.

Oats trade has been narrow. At times there was good buying of rye with some spreading, operators

land, which has connection  
three mentioned hard coals  
Bell Hall, west of Cornwall.  
even paid \$45 a share for its  
Western in 1904. The stock  
that level and paid 2 per  
ually until 1912. Earnings  
been 1912.

for 30,000 shares of 7 1/2 per cent cumulative preferred at \$98 a share, on the basis of one share of new preferred for each five shares of common or preferred held. Proceeds will be used to refund in part existing obligations and for other corporate purposes.

**MOTHER LODE PRODUCTION**

Mother Lode Coalition, in the six months ended June 30 produced 35,225-780 pounds of copper. During this period the company sold 12,956,462 pounds at an average of 14.127 cents a pound. Average cost of producing copper delivered to consumer after depreciation and taxes and with a profit is 12.50 cents a pound.

**UNITED NEW LIGHT & SIDER CO.** has a 1925, preferred

water, for the period, 7.275 cents a pound.

**WATER WORKS FOR ATHENS**  
**LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 15**—Modern water works costing \$11,000,000 will be constructed in Athens, Greece, by Henry C. Ulen of Lebanon.

[illegible]

Sea Board	18500	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23%	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
People's Gas.....	1500	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3
People & East.....	900	116 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1
Pere Marquette.....	4300	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72	54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Pere Marq pr pf.....	400	83	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	83	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Pere Marq.....	700	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Phila Co.....	300	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11
Phila & Read.....	3400	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

[illegible]

Pitts Coal	11390	53	5	36	133	133	10	Union Pac
Pitts Coal	400	44	43	58	134	79	4	Union Pac pf
Pitts Term of	390	86	85	86	117	113	5	Union Tk Car
Pitts Util pf	290	38	35	43	67	67	7	Union Tk C pf
Pitts Ut pf ctg	1200	14	14	14	36	24	..	Uni Wywood pf
Pitts & W Va	300	14	13	13	234	204	7	Uni Alloy Steel
Postum Cereal	1600	72	70	72	33	18	8	Uni Fruit
Pressed Steel	2600	122	115	122	33	48	..	Uni Ry Inv
	1400							

Processed St pf	600	71%	50	51	1%	50%	26%	Univ RY Inv pf.
Prod & Ref	5290	76%	76%	76%	1%	84	65	Univ Pipe.....
Prod & Ref pf	100	34%	14%	15%	1%	250	131%	US C Pipe pf.....
Public Serv	42600	85%	81%	34	3%	112%	91	US C I Pipe pf.....
Public Serv pf	200	114%	114%	82%	2%	39%	30%	US Dist Con pf.....
Public Serv 7%	200	104	103	103	1%	154	130	US Dist pf.....
Pub Ser E&G pf.	1700	96%	96	103	1	4	3%	US Express.....
Utilman	20200	144%	140	96%	1%	94%	23	US Hoffman.....

ure Sugar.....	5000	35%	34%	35	147 1/2	114 1/2	8	US Ind Alco.....	17
ure Oil.....	25100	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	65 1/2	33 1/2	8	US Realty.....	6
ure Oil 8%.....	100	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2	92 1/2	8	US Rubber.....	35
adio.....	40700	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	39 1/2	30	3	US Rubber pf.....	1
adio pf.....	300	49 1/2	49	49	47	44	3 1/2	US Smelt.....	2
ay Steel Spr.....	1500	125 1/2	124	125 1/2	129 1/2	112 1/2	5	US Smelt pf.....	1
ay Steel Spr pf.....	200	121	120	121 1/2	128 1/2	122 1/2	7	US Steel.....	123 1/2
ay Copper.....	21800	15 1/4	14	14 1/2	97 1/2	82	4	US Steel pf.....	29 1/2

...ading rta	11500	77%	17	14%	38	32%	...opper 171
...ading	3900	88	85	87%	8%	24%	...til P & L A. 171
...ading lat pf	2100	40	40	41%	23%	8%	...Va-Car Ch pf. 498
...ading 2d pf	1100	41%	41	41	5	1%	...Va-Car Ch pf. 498
...ading Ice Cream	2700	45%	43%	45%	18	4	...Va-Car C pfs. 171
...n Type	4700	82%	78%	80%	17%	1	...Va-Car C pfs. 171
...nology St	5200	15%	14%	14%	13%	84%	...Va-Car C pfs. 171
...noble Steel	4200	48%	47%	48%	34%	2	...Va Ry & Pw. 158
...noble Stl nf	4200	48%	47%	48%	34%	2	...Vanadium 158

olds Spr	2500	91%	90	91%	14%	16%	7%	Vivaudou	250
bert Reis	500	22	8%	8%	3%	50%	43	4	Warren Bros.
als Ins	200	23%	22	23	—	37	19%	5	Wabash
al Dutch	690	89%	89%	80%	—	71%	55%	5	*Wabash pf A.
land pf	1500	60%	48%	49%	—	54	38%	11	Wabash pf B.
Joseph Lead.	8000	42%	65	60%	+4%	129	116	14	Ward Bak A.
& San F.	825000	97	90%	95%	+3%	173	14%	14	Waldorf System.
& San F pf.	400	91	90%	90%	—	58%	—	14	Ward Bak R.

So' west ..	8700	50%	49%	91	+ 2	114	61	.. Weber & Hell ...	31200
So' west pf.	1500	74%	74	72	- 1	110	84%	2 1/2 Wells-Fargo Ex.	2100
Large Arms	6300	62%	59%	74	+ 2	110	94%	7 Ward Bank pf.	1100
and Air Line	19000	36%	34%	32	- 7	117%	113%	7 West Elec pf.	200
and Air L. pf.	8100	49%	43%	31	+ 3	117%	11	.. West Maryland	34300
Grave	3800	15%	14%	13	+ 1	28%	16	.. West Mid 3pf.	5200
Roebuck	11700	197	190	184	+ 6	23%	21%	.. Warner Pic A.	12000
truck F. G.	9800	89%	84	85	+ 4	22%	19%	.. West Pacific	22100

Trans.....	200	6	6	145	105	4	West Pacific pf.....	3300
Oil.....	800	41%	40%	100	84	7	West Penn Co.....	1100
Oil.....	45400	22%	21%	137%	116%	7	West Penn pf.....	100
Oil pf.....	300	103	102	138	87	6	West Union.....	2000
Oil.....	12500	49%	48%	84	66%	4	Westinghouse A. B. 116000	
Oil.....	15500	21%	19%	86%	79%	4	Westinghouse El. 53300	
Oil.....	6000	18%	18%	19%	9%	4	Westinghouse pf.....	100
Oil pf.....	16000	91	89	26%	18%	3	Weston El In.....	53800
Oil.....	8000	91	89	26%	18%	3		

Shaf Stl .....	6300	102%	22%	24%	+	22%	10%	Wheel & LE in pf	4300
R Sugar .....	4100	85	83	89%	-3%	47%	22	Wheel & LE .....	34400
I Sug pf. ....	400	110%	83	87%	+	98%	25%	Wheel & LE pf	5550
& Co. ....	200	17%	110	110%	+	98%	57%	White Eagle O.	4400
Co pf. ....	100	88	86	7%	+	49%	391%	White Motor .....	228300
Cliff. ....	24800	101	98%	86	+	5%	3%	Wickwits M S et	5200
pf. ....	28100	102%	99%	100%	+	24%	9%	Wickwits Spenc.	11200
.....	4100	90%	90	101%	+	111	72%	Willys Overland	97100

Co. inf. ....	38700	32%	30%	90	1	60	8%	Wilson & Co. pr.	5400	100
G&E pt. ....	900	54%	54	108	+1%	171%	112%	Wilson & Co.	300	100
Mulling. ....	1200	73	71	73	-1%	72%	35%	Woolworth	1800	100
Pt. Glass. ....	1800	7%	7	7	-1%	72%	45%	Worth Pump	4500	100
Oil Cal. ....	35600	55%	51%	54	-1%	52%	45%	Wright Aero.	500	100
Oil N.J. ....	54900	41	39%	44	-1%	70%	6%	Wrigley Co.	500	100
						48%	33%	Yale & Towne.	1300	100
						76%	63%	Yellow Cab.	3500	100

pr.	1000	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%
prts...	21100	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Warh..	6900	68	66	68	68	68	68
rgs .....	900	68%	67%	68%	68%	68%	68%

\*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock d  
Total sales for week: Stocks, 7,658,200  
7,457,700 shares; bonds \$48,570,000, last we

100



H. C. KINSEY VS.  
LOTT IN FINAL

### R. G. Kinsey and His Brother Play for Doubles Championship

—The K. G. yesterday reached the final round of both singles and doubles in the Southampton invitation tennis tournament. The former today faces G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, in an effort to gain his second leg on the challenge trophy, and both will play for the doubles championship against Lott and B. I. C. Norton of St. Louis, formerly of South Africa.

After Kinsey ran out two games in the opening set, Norton, flashing his best tennis of the match, took four straight games and was within two points of 5-2.

At this stage the Californian played superlatively and forcing the play at every issue, stormed through for three games and took the lead at 5-4. Norton evened the count by breaking Kinsey's service, and from then on the games see-sawed back and forth until 8-all. Norton, beginning to weaken under Kinsey's severe attack, then dropped service, and Kinsey ran out the set, 10-8.

Norton was too tired to try in the second set, and the match developed

The contest between Lott and Major resulted in a decisive victory for the Chicago youth, who has been playing brilliant tennis all week.

Trailing at 1-4 in the second set, Major began finding the corners with his forehand drives and he climbed to 3-4 in games. Lott came back, however, and made the count 5-3. The ninth game went to deuce nine times before Lott finally broke through.

In the doubles semifinal, the Kinsey brothers, playing magnificent tennis, overwhelmed L. A. Thalheimer and L. N. White of Texas, in three

straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. For the first time this season, H. O. Kinsey showed the tennis that has stamped him one of the greatest doubles players in America. His superb volleying and court generalship was mainly responsible for the defeat of the speedy Texans.

B. I. C Norton and G. M. Lott Jr. entered the final round by crushing the young Californians, Gerald Stratford and Lionel Ogden, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. Lott was the outstanding star of this encounter, amazing the gallery with fast, hard drives and crisp volleys. The summary:

**SOUTHAMPTON INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES**  
Semifinal Round

H. O. Kinsey defeated B. I. C Norton, 10-8, 6-1.

G. M. Lott Jr. defeated Cedric Major, 6-0, 6-3.

**DOUBLES—Semifinal Round**  
H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey defeated L. N. White and L. A. Thalhimer, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.  
G. M. Lott Jr. and B. I. C. Norton defeated Gerald Stratford and Lionel Ogden, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

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**MONTREAL WINS EASILY**  
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 15—The Montreal first team captured the first polo game of the Hill Cups compe-

tion here yesterday when it overwhelmed the Madison Barracks combination by 15 to 5, after conceding a handicap of three goals. W. W. Ogden, Montreal's number one, played brilliant polo, accounting for seven of his team's scores.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Is it peace or war in Morocco? Will the overtures which have been made by both sides result in genuine peace negotiations that will restore tranquillity to a region in which many countries are directly or indirectly interested? It is sincerely to be hoped that a real will to peace will be shown, not only by the

### Peace or War in Morocco?

French and the Spanish, but by Abd-el-Krim and the forces of the Rif. If there should be a breakdown, the alternative may well be long and arduous warfare.

The terms which are being offered to the Moroccan chieftain appear to be favorable, and there is a prospect that the hostilities will not be prolonged. If there should be a postponement, the campaign will doubtless be interrupted by the rainy season in the late autumn, only to be renewed in the springtime. If Abd-el-Krim seeks only the autonomy of the Rif, it is probable that terms can be agreed upon; but if his design is to drive the French out of Morocco, he will refuse the offers that have been put forward, and the end of the strife cannot in that case be foreseen.

It is impossible, after all that has happened, for the French seriously to contemplate the abandonment of Morocco; but the war is extremely unpopular in France and the intensity of feeling against fighting of any kind may produce a grave internal situation. The French care greatly about the integrity of their own country, but they are not imperialists in the sense that they have ever wished to engage in colonial adventures.

The French Government has been somewhat vacillating and has hesitated to pronounce wholeheartedly for peace or wholeheartedly for war. It is well known that the system of "little packets" can only result in a difficult and long-drawn-out combat. The Communists have some show of logic in their demand for a withdrawal, though such demands can scarcely be heeded in present circumstances, and the Government cannot but prosecute those who are openly preaching revolt and ranging themselves against the French people. The Nationalist elements in the country who desire to see the business through are also logical, though it is hard to subscribe to their colonial doctrines. But the Socialists fall, as it were, between two stools, and in proclaiming their patriotism tend to make peace impossible, while in their manner of proclaiming their pacifism they hamper the Government.

An attempt has been made to put all the blame on Marshal Lyautey and there is a clamor for his recall. A good deal of the criticism of the man who is the veritable maker of modern Morocco is unquestionably unfair; but again the Government has taken the ambiguous course of neither recalling Marshal Lyautey nor of leaving him effectively in command. The failure of the Spanish was in part due to friction between the generals, and if France is not careful there will be a division of responsibility between General Naulin and Marshal Lyautey which will not be conducive to rapid conclusions.

Whatever the Government does, if peace is not quickly achieved, will subject them to popular resentment. They are bound to incur the indignation of the public in calling for more and more troops, but they would incur still greater displeasure if they surrendered the French positions in Morocco. Any talk of mobilizing the reserve classes would produce an upheaval in the country.

On the rapid ending of this war depends perhaps the restoration of French finances and governmental stability. The problem is one which naturally gives rise to anxiety, and there is only one solution which will save France from embarrassments which it is in no position to support. That solution is an early peace, and it behooves France, even at the expense of some sacrifices, to hasten that solution, and thus avert the possibility of risings against French authority in the whole of north Africa and possibly elsewhere.

It is the ardent hope of well-wishers of France, as well as of those who are animated by humanitarian feelings, that such a peace will be found possible without delay.

A little item of news, printed obscurely in the papers, appeared in the Bulgarian press not long since. It seemed to thrill the Bulgarian people, through and through. It was a brief announcement by the food dictator of Sofia that there was a bumper wheat crop coming. It was about the first piece

of good news that the Bulgarian people have received—from the food dictator or from anybody else for that matter—for a long time.

The first effect of the announcement was a slight reduction in the price of the wheat loaf. This was accompanied by the elimination of the admixture of corn or rye which had been the rule for many months. The white, unadmixed wheat loaf had been forbidden in Bulgaria since last year. Its restoration was thus an early step taken by the Government, to recognize the coming event—the bumper wheat crop. Just the other day there was another piece of good news of the same sort—a further reduction in the price of the wheat loaf. That was accompanied by the official news that there would be a still further reduction in price. The food dictator also gave it to be understood that the downward movement in the price of bread would continue with the arrival of the wheat crop at market.

The notable feature of the situation was the pronounced feeling of relief in all official quarters. The Bulgarian people, who had suffered discontent for months and years, were feeling more contented, at last. Here was bread—good bread—to be bought at a constantly diminishing price. The feeling of popular relief, and intense relief, was universal. The crop would pay reparations. The wheat export would be five times as large as ever before. And every

other grain crop would follow suit in plenty. No weather conditions could interfere with the hopeful prospect.

Fears of the future vanished. There would be no more uprisings, no more cathedral explosions, no further Bolshevik complications. The Bulgarian people would be too busy with their bumper crops to bother with plots and underings. Thus does a bumper crop awaken a people and cause it to look forward to the future!

Opposing the majority opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission in upholding the existing rate schedules on anthracite carried by the so-called coal roads from the Pennsylvania mines, Commissioner McChord insists that the rates in question are in fact unreasonable and should be materially reduced. But this courageous protest, supported by what would seem to be convincing facts, was ineffective. Mr. McChord agreed with his colleagues on the commission that the carriers are entitled to adequate revenues, but he insists that they are not entitled to derive them, in whole or in part, from unreasonable rates on a single commodity.

This statement was interposed in answer to the conclusions of the majority of the commission that a horizontal reduction of freight rates on all coal shipments, to an extent that would be reflected in an appreciable reduction of the retail selling price of domestic sizes of anthracite, would reduce the income of several carriers to an extent that would impair their credit, and, consequently, their ability to perform sufficient and satisfactory service to the public. It was even insisted by the majority that facts disclosed in the investigation recently completed "are persuasive of the conclusion that impairment of the ability of the carriers to perform expeditious and sufficient transportation service in connection with the distribution of anthracite might subject consumers to hardships that would outweigh any benefits resulting to them from a reduction of rates on anthracite."

But Mr. McChord insists that even if revenue tests could be regarded as controlling in any situation, they could not be accepted without something more than a mere assumption that the anthracite roads are efficiently and economically managed, with no room for expansion of net revenues by the practice of proper economies. The proposal upon which the commission acted was to reduce, horizontally, by 10 per cent, the freight rate on anthracite. It does not appear from that part of the findings published just what the total reduction would be, approximately. But it is shown that the benefits, which it is assumed would have been passed on to the public, would be, to a Boston consumer who purchased 12½ tons of anthracite annually, \$5.20; to a New York purchaser, \$2.99; to a Buffalo purchaser, \$4.10, and to a Washington purchaser, \$4.10. Individually, of course, this saving would not be great. In the aggregate, however, it would amount to a considerable sum.

Simultaneously with the promulgation of the order sustaining the existing anthracite rate there was issued an order quite materially reducing the rates on West Virginia smokeless coal to New England and North Atlantic seaboard points. It was conceded by the commission that tests made by the federal Government show that much of the fuel offered as a substitute for anthracite is unsatisfactory for household use, but it was claimed that the possibilities of development are great, and that showings are made that sufficient supplies can be turned out to meet almost any emergency. But it is the reasonable contention of the consuming public that it should not be compelled to resort to the use of unsatisfactory substitutes so long as there remains available an abundant supply of a dependable natural fuel. If drastic economies are to be practiced by the users of domestic fuels, then the people reasonably insist, with Mr. McChord, that the roads which now enjoy a monopoly in the anthracite field be compelled to show that they cannot safely absorb a 10 per cent reduction in the carrying charge.

The measure of any service rate should not be "all the traffic will bear." It should be carefully determined upon the cost of the service rendered, plus a fair profit. The impression is current that the favored coal roads have never been compelled to defend existing rates upon this basis. The public, perhaps not inconsiderately, would be willing to abide by the results of an experimental reduction in those rates. Even in face of the deliberate findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there exists the conviction that efficient service could be rendered by the coal roads at even a lower rate than that which was proposed.

It was a frank and instructive statement which was issued, after a meeting of eighteen delegates held in Boston the other day, by John S. Lawrence, one of the three appointees of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, to forward the formation of an organization for the purpose of furthering the industrial and commercial interests of New England. Mr. Lawrence acted as chairman of the meeting, and in his statement made it quite clear that the new organization, which has been named the New England Conference, is not designed to be of an elaborate nature nor to constitute a body superimposed on other trade associations. Rather it is to be patterned somewhat after an old-fashioned town meeting, to which delegates will be sent by the larger industrial, agricultural and trade organizations, for the purpose of discussing certain problems such as power, agriculture and marketing, which are collective New England problems.

The question, of course, quite naturally arises as to just why such an organization should be formed, and Mr. Lawrence leaves no doubt that he feels strongly that there is a real need for its institution. For the past few years, he explained, and to an increasing extent since the war, New Englanders have been asking them-

selves "Is there anything the matter with New England?" And he declared that certain studies have indicated, not that this section of the United States is losing ground, but that some localities "evidences of decline" are to be found. Hence it is in the hope of offsetting this condition that steps are to be taken to boost the various interests and activities of the New England states.

The recent meeting in Boston was one of several which have had for their purpose the formulation of plans for the large conference to meet in the early fall. This larger organization will consist of seventy-two members, twelve from each of the six northeastern states, and will act to stimulate and co-ordinate the activities of the agricultural, commercial and trade bodies of these states in the expectation of more quickly obtaining results along the line of their many problems. That there is room for such an organization is virtually unquestionable. It can be reasonably hoped that it will fully measure up to the preliminary promise of its possibilities.

In Ohio, recently, there was enacted what has come to be known as the Aigler-Van Wye law, designed to vest in county probate judges the power to control and regulate dance halls outside the cities. In that State, as in many others throughout the country, there has been a marked and almost alarming increase in the number of these resorts within the last few years. Opponents of prohibition enforcement insist that their influence for evil is worse than that of the saloons which once existed. They have, unquestionably, become the gathering places of all classes of people, of all ages, who regard all legal codes lightly, and too often of those who refuse to conform to those unwritten laws by which society is presumed to be governed.

But the Ohio experiment in regulatory control of these resorts seems likely to meet the fate of many another altruistic attempt to temporize with a public nuisance rather than to abolish it. There are tricks in all trades, one is inclined to admit, even in that of the legislator. Hence it is discovered that while Judge Bechtol, for instance, in Huron County, is formulating rules which compel applicants for dance hall licenses to come with a sufficient guarantee of their "ability and character," signed by four freeholders of the county, and must also present a petition signed by a majority of the inhabitants of the county, it is discovered that, in Adams County, Judge Stephenson of the Common Pleas court, is holding that because this jurisdiction is vested solely in probate judges, and there being three counties in the State in which there are no probate judges, thus making impossible the enforcement of the law therein, the act, in consequence, is unconstitutional and nonenforceable anywhere in the State.

Those who recall the early attempts to regulate, either by state law or by ordinance, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and more particularly the efforts to enforce the so-called local option laws, remember the repeated failures due to the faulty wording, intentional or otherwise, of the regulatory acts. There has been much said and written in criticism of the claimed tendency of courts and judges to observe mere technicalities of the law in dealing with persons accused of crimes or misdemeanors. But in defense of such leniency it should be made clear that it is a recognized rule, at least in American jurisprudence, that criminal laws must be strictly construed. There can be, legally, no variation from this established precept.

If the dance hall has come to be regarded as an evil to be dealt with by the same methods once attempted for the regulation of the saloon, then the shortest and most effective method would be to legislate it out of existence. As long as the attempt is to temporize with organized evil in such forms, just so long will it be found possible, by connivance or subterfuge, to evade all so-called regulatory measures. The heroic and courageous course is to deal the effective blow at once, and then to see to it that the law is enforced.

## Editorial Notes

The recent announcement of the demolition sale of Warwick Priory calls to public attention an old-time and highly interesting link with the past. Founded in 1124, during the reign of Henry I, the house and the lands continued vested in the Crown for many years, until in 1547 they were granted by letters patent to Thomas Hawkins, concerning whom it is recorded that he was "the son of one Hawkins who sold fish by retail at the market cross in Warwick, and who was therefore called Fisher by so plebeian a trade, Hawkins, the son, however, appears to have enjoyed a romantic rise to wealth and fame, for, having built the present mansion and named it Hawk's Nest, he there extended hospitality to Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her visit to Warwick in 1572. Concerning the further history of the priory it is needless to write, save to note that it has had many and varied adventures. That its probable end will be nothing more romantic than a fine building site seems deplorable, but perhaps inevitable.

It is no mean record that Illinois can show, according to Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, state director of public health, as a result of prohibition. For recently he made a public statement to the effect that, since the Volstead Law was put into operation, the infant mortality rate in that State has dropped from 110 out of every 1000 born, to seventy-one. The milk bottle, he declared, has replaced the stein of beer or the demijohn of hard liquor in many homes, and in consequence Illinois is saving 5000 babies who formerly perished each year. "Buttermilk stations," he added, "are proving wholesome substitutes for the barroom, and the one-time winebibber is now learning that the nickels and dimes which he formerly used to paint his nose red are put to better use when employed to give a rosy tint to the cheeks of his children."

## Tours de Luxe—and Otherwise

By MARC T. GREENE

A huge liner, American-owned, but temporarily under the flag of the Republic of Panama, drew slowly away from her pier. She was setting forth on a "de luxe" cruise of the world. Gay-colored streamers fluttered from her masts; showers of confetti descended upon the cheering crowds on the dock; and many a merry jest, half-timed with envy, sped the joyous passengers on their long-anticipated journey. It was a spectacle calculated to inspire longing in the least imaginative.

"Ah," sighed my companion, "it's a fine thing to be able to travel!"

I agreed, adding that the same sentiment undoubtedly found voice on the quays at Tyre, as the quinquagennary of Nineteenth set forth westward; or at Ostia, as the galleys of Rome commenced the long voyage to Britain.

"And it was no doubt just as expensive," he observed gloomily. "Not many of us can see the world."

"It depends wholly upon the degree of one's determination," I corrected him. "Look there!"

Wallowing along in the rising wash of the "de luxe" liner stood seaward a dingy old coal-burner, "a hard-run tramp from anywhere," spurred by the great ship as scornfully as a mongrel dog following half-fearfully in the trail of a greyhound. A knot of men in odds and ends of attire hung over the bow watching the faster vessel draw away.

And I knew that they, like the "de luxe" voyagers, were men with that "taste for travel" which has discovered new oceans and placed the boundaries of continents. I knew, for I had been one of such a group many times. And I could hear their scornful comments on the proud liner and her pampered company, comments springing from the consciousness that in such journeying there lay nothing at all of the thing called adventure, of the real joy of roaming the world in close touch with its common life, of the consummate satisfaction of earning one's way and of writing one's experiences indelibly upon the tablets of memory.

A freight boat," observed my companion, in a tone that suggested a vague resemblance between the vessel and a moon-directed rocket, as a means of travel. "But they do not have passenger accommodations."

"No," I agreed, "but they carry crews."

He pondered this, as we watched the two ships slowly disappear in the haze about the harbor mouth. Still I perceived that nothing tangible suggested itself in the connection. The idea of earning one's way about the world by the labor of one's hands did not partake of reality. Yet my longing, as aroused in the departure of the world-roving vessels, was directed, not at the great liner, but at the dingy tramp.

I thought of the long tricks at the wheel through placid waters, of the hour of leisure at twilight, of the chats in the forecastle before "turning in," with men who had sailed every sea and who knew every port, men whose keen and succinct summaries of their experiences were worth a hundred guide-books and a dozen "travelogues" in luxurious saloons.

I once met a burly oil-driller, prospecting for an English syndicate near Manzanillo, in Mexico. He was a fascinating world-rover. He had ridden the range in Montana, fished with the Gloucester fleet, been lost in a Papuan jungle, participated in the defense of a Chinese town against rebels, and been nine times around the Horn on a "wind-jammer!"

One evening in the bunk-house, in the midst of a tale of two weeks in an open boat in the Coral Sea, he broke off with, "I'm tired of this oil business! What say, old-

timer, let's go to sea? You say you were in the navy; you can steer, eh?"

I admitted having held the spokes of more than one wheel. "Well, then," he decided, "we'll make for San Diego, work up to 'Frisco on a coaster, and ship from there on the first thing that offers!"

It was surprisingly easy. We got a cargo vessel to Honolulu, by way of the northern lumber ports, and I stood a quartermaster's watch, four hours on and eight off, with two of the watch at the wheel, and the other two as lookout on the bridge with the mate, two hours of pleasant chat. Abandoning half our pay we left the ship at Honolulu, though not without listening to some scathing comments from the "old man" on the aimlessness and general mediocrity of present-day sailors.

We shipped on a small schooner to Samoa, and I left my wandering friend on the beach at Apia, as he negotiated for a place in the crew of a New Zealand ship loading copra. I was enamored of the Tropics, and besides was quite a few dollars richer than when we had left San Diego sun-burned and happy. "See you in luck once, shipmate," he called cheerily after me; and perhaps he will.

Months later I had occasion to visit the consulate in a port where there had just arrived another "de luxe" liner. The consul, an old acquaintance from another port in a far-away part of the world, was in a depressed frame of mind. "I had a dozen of them in here this morning," he explained, the pronoun referring to the liner's passengers. "And they had a hundred grievances. Didn't like the food; automobiles for the shore trips are overcrowded; not enough electric fans in the cabins. My word, what do they expect me to do?" he wailed. "I've got so I make an occasion for a business trip through my district whenever I see a 'de luxe' cruiser in the offing!"

For it is only boredom, after all, which actuates most of these luxurious wanderers. Were the journey attended with any real discomfort they would shrink from it. But the man in whose heart lurks the genuine "taste for travel" brooks no obstacles nor thinks of aught but the main purpose.

Moreover, the question of means is a detail. I once met a wanderer in Marseilles who had been "around the world, once by South Africa and Australia, and again through the Orient; and he had found himself richer by some hundreds of dollars at the conclusion of each journey.

"Cargo boats, mostly," he explained, as we sat in a restaurant in the Connaught. "Don't have to know much seamanship in these days; the food is good; and under modern laws the worst 'bucko' mate dare'n't be anything but decent. I got shore jobs wherever I wanted to stay a bit. Worked for an American newspaper in Manila, drove a motor for the Consul-General in Melbourne; assistant night clerk in a big hotel in Cairo; even a salesman in an English ship in Calcutta for three months. Had a bit of luck once in getting a place as purser's clerk on a liner from Sydney to London. There's always a way to travel if you want to go badly enough."

There is a way, a dozen ways, in fact, entailing neither hardship nor specific knowledge, entailing, in fact, a hostile race with a great world grandstand, and a memory of which, under the softening hand of time, becomes as nothing in the satisfaction of the keen and lively recollections which one has stored away and of the rich experiences one has lived.

## The Week in New York

New York, Aug. 15

Eugene Field tells how once upon a mountain top, far from the sea, he found a shell, "and to my listening ear this lonely thing ever a song of ocean seemed to sing, ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell."

For the first time in the history of this week there are to be seen in the domes of two great greenhouses a collection of palms which strikingly bring Field's lines to memory. They are stately palms and come from many tropical mainland and islands. There is a sugar-palm from India with a spread of fifty feet. It is of economic importance because of its sugar, and the fruit of the palm is a Corozo palm of the feather species from Porto Rico. Its cylindrical trunk towering high up into the ninety-six foot dome and topped by graceful drooping leaves. Too, there is a golden-fruited palm from Madagascar and a fast-trail palm from Venezuela.

Palms, fan-shaped, from Java, China and Australia and the silver thatch from Florida.

But those which attract most attention, due perhaps to their beauty and graceful stature, are the climbing palms and the banana palms from Mexico. Here, in one of these immense greenhouses is the prototype in miniature of the stately sentinel of Sacrificios Island, which the traveler by sea first sights as his ship steams through the blue waters of the Gulf and approaches the Port of Vera Cruz. It seems strangely out of place here under this great dome of the greenhouse and under these gray skies of Old.

Just as Field's shell on the mountain top sang of the sea, so do these palms from Mexico sing of the blue skies of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Cuernavaca and Cuatla and of the beautiful Valle de Mexico; of Coyacan, with its old fortress-castle, dating back to the conquistadores and its ancient walled gardens where ramblers roses run riot and birds sing all the day, while "Popo" and the White Lady, white-tufted, tower up above them, seemingly close to the blue sky.

What was, perhaps, the biggest piece of news for half a million or more New Yorkers occurred this week when the Queensboro Oval trimmed the Hudson Park Stars to the big league tune of six to nothing at the Yankee Stadium in the Bronx while 1000 diminutive fans cheered themselves hoarse. It was "Boys' Day" at the stadium. Ban Johnson, president of the American League, arranged this feature, and Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, threw the great ball-park open to the boys. They rushed through the turnstiles like a cyclone.

It was a real ball game that followed between the Oval team, managed by Charlie O'Leary and Miller Huggins, of the Yankees, coached the Queensboro Oval team, and Ty Cobb directed the team work of the Hudsons. George Moriarty and Emmett Ormsby were the umpires, and members of the two youthful teams showed that they were learning baseball fast when young Martin, the Queensboro catcher, made a low and funny square at a decision by Moriarty on a strike. The only hit made by the Hudsons was by Dell, right fielder and the smallest lad on the diamond, and when he connected with the ball he gave it a wallop that is still being talked of by every boy in New York City who knows anything about baseball. To the youthful element of the city's population "Boys' Day" at the Yankee Stadium was one of the greatest of all days, and he and his ubiquitous dog enjoyed themselves as seldom do his twin.

A collection of Indian relics vividly descriptive of the "golden" west came to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, here this week when Major Sherman Miles and Mrs. Samuel Reber, son and daughter of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, presented the extensive collection gathered by their father during frontier days to this museum. Included in the collection are bows and arrows, feather headresses and arms, blankets and many articles of personal adornment carried by the braves who followed Sitting Bull, Geronimo, Natchez and other famous Indian chiefs whom General Miles met in his frontier campaigns, which extended all the way from Montana and the Dakotas down to Texas and Oklahoma. The collection will not be open for public inspection before next fall, but when it is catalogued and placed it will be well worth a visit by persons interested in United States history, as it tells a thrilling narrative of the days before the fertile prairie of the southwest and the west first yielded their rich bounty to the white man with his plow, howbeit the narrative is but the prologue to the epic which records the coming of the cattleman with his countless longhorns.

To the student of the great empire which stretches from Oklahoma to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific these relics of other days tell a story more stirring than the Odyssey or the Aeneid. They tell of the Pecos country in the early days of Roy Bean; of Jesse Chisholm and the old Chisholm Trail; of "Buck" Pettus, of Dillard

Pant, Captain King and countless others whose names are written big in the history of the southwest. Each and every one of the objects of the Miles collection are mute reminders of what many in an effete age know little of—of brave, hard-riding men who scorned ease and who in a hostile race won a great world grandstand. Many are the memories they conjure up—of cowboys and their songs, of the prairies tufted with tall grass and field daisies; of great herds of lowing cattle and men with leather leggings and wide sombreros riding the herds. There will a strong impression of men who went to the south and west and built their cabins of hewn logs, notched down close at the corners, or of adobe. They tell of their struggles to repel hostile foes and to open up a fertile empire for Christianity and civilization.

Half a century and more has passed since their time. The log cabin and the adobe hut have disappeared. Cottages and palatial homes now stand where hut and cabin stood before. The prairies are still there, but their aspect, too, has changed; and broad acres now bless the farmers with bounteous harvests when pompous autumn smiles and the golden banners of the corn are still. The cowboys have vanished from the range along with the cowboy, his songs and the "chuck" wagon, but they have left a remembrance. It is of those men and women who toiled for home and food, who opened up an empire as yet scarcely scratched by those who would uncover its wealth; who fostered with a great world grandstand and a memory of which, under the softening hand of time, becomes as nothing in the satisfaction of the keen and lively recollections which one has stored away and of the rich experiences one has lived.

An appeal for Central Park that will be sympathetically received by hundreds of thousands of persons in New York City has just been made by the Fifth Avenue Association, which would save it from the ruin that is creeping on apace. Lying in what is nearly the very center of Manhattan, this park is the playground of wealthy and poor. In its broad paths there may be seen in the early morning and late afternoon each day equestrians with saddled horses, and a crowd of internationally. Indeed, thoroughbred horses, used for the pleasure of riding and driving, have been crowded off every street and roadway of Manhattan save here. It is certain, therefore, that horsemen will join with many others in endorsing the program of the influential Fifth Avenue Association for Central Park rehabilitation and beautification.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain solely responsible for their selection, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### One Law for Rich and Poor Alike

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, there seemed to be, among liquor dealers, a unanimity of opinion that the end had arrived. From all one could gather from observation and hearsay, there seemed a strong inclination on their part to quit and abide by the decision of the forty-six states.

My recollection is that shortly after the United States had prohibition, one of the country's eminent lawyer-statesmen (often called the greatest) advised the liquor people of a loophole, and suggested that they raise a band and fight this great movement that promised so much for humanity. Events since then have proved he earned his fee.

To the man about town the recent disclosure by Richard Washburn Child regarding crime conditions throughout the country was not startling. One cannot say the same for the masses, who are startled by such prominent people as Judge Elbert Gary and his associates in suggesting a commission (to) to determine the facts.

If some of our prominent people could hear, as the writer has heard in many cities, the sentiment expressed among the masses called the lower and middle classes regarding the injustice of allowing fashionable clubs (so called) and the idle rich to have and dispense liquor with hardly any restrictions while the laborer is barred, they would cease wondering at lawlessness.

When the Nation has one law for the rich and poor alike, and enforces it, as is done in England, for instance, a greater part, if not all, of this increasing lawlessness will cease to exist.

Am I theorizing? I believe not.

T. J. O. Savage, Mont.